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**The Corporation**

OF

**The City of Capetown**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health,**

**For the year ended 30th June, 1937.**

51793



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Capetown for the year 1936-37, together with an account of the work of the City Health Department during the year.

*Vital Statistics.*

The mortality figures for the year are the most satisfactory that have been recorded. For the whole population (all races) the rates of general mortality, infant mortality, and mortality from respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases are lower than ever before. As compared with the mean annual figures for the preceding five-year period, the general death rate (all races) is down by 14 per cent., the infant mortality rate by 23 per cent., and the death rate from tuberculosis by 18 per cent., from bronchitis and pneumonia by 32 per cent., and from diarrhoea and enteritis by 34 per cent.

This may be regarded as the effect of several influences in conjunction, including the following :—(1) the efforts that have been made for many years for the improvement of the public health ; (2) the improved economic circumstances resulting from better trade conditions ; (3) favourable weather conditions both as regards summer (diarrhoeal) and winter (respiratory) mortality ; and (4) the fact that measles, whooping cough and influenza were simultaneously in a phase of comparative quiescence.

The statistics set out in this report show that, though the European population benefited substantially, the improvement was greatest in the non-European section of the population. This is because the preventable causes of death which were affected by the favourable influences enumerated above take their greatest toll amongst the poor.

The non-European general death rate and infant mortality rate were 2.0 and 2.3 times as great as the corresponding European rates. High as these ratios are, they are considerably less than the ratios recorded in previous years. This again is the reflection of an improvement in health conditions. 53 per cent. of non-European deaths and 16 per cent. of European deaths were of persons under 25 years of age. In previous years the percentages were considerably higher.

The birth rate for 1936-37 was lower than that of the previous year. It was, however, 5.7 per cent. greater than that of 1934-35 (all races), when the birth rate was the lowest ever recorded for the city. As compared with that year the European birth rate was 2.7 per cent. up and the non-European 8.0 per cent. up.

The non-European birth rate was 2.8 times as great as the European, and the rate of natural increase (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was 3.9 times as great in non-Europeans as in Europeans.



Certain of the final returns of the census of 4th-5th May, 1936, have come to hand, and the rates for the year under report and for former years have been corrected accordingly. The opportunity has also been taken to add a further quinquennial series to the vital statistics for the fifteen wards of the City.

Certain birth and death rates are shown in this report separately for the different sections of the non-European population, *viz.*, Natives, Asiatics and other Coloured. This is the first time that this has been done in the Capetown reports. The figures are not, however, corrected for differences in age and sex constitution.

#### *Infectious Diseases.*

As already mentioned the prevalence of measles, whooping cough and influenza was comparatively low, and also the mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia and from diarrhoea and enteritis.

Diphtheria was somewhat prevalent, but the mortality from it was not high. The epidemic of scarlet fever, which began in April, 1935, continued until December, 1936, when it declined; the cases were mostly very mild.

There were outbreaks of enteric fever in two residential institutions, but otherwise the incidence of the disease was not abnormal, and the reduction in enteric as compared with a few years ago was well maintained.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

After a succession of unfavourable years in this respect, it is satisfactory to record a definite reduction in the mortality from this disease in the year under report. For Europeans the rate of mortality for the year was the lowest ever recorded for the city, and was 35 per cent. less than the mean of the previous five years. The non-European mortality rate was 16 per cent. less than in the previous five years and was the lowest recorded for eleven years.

A report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in May, 1937, on the tuberculosis position, in which suggestions were made for increasing the in-patient accommodation and extending the administrative services for dealing with the disease. This report was received very favourably by the City Council and by the Minister of Public Health, and active measures have since been taken to bring the suggestions into effect.

#### *Departmental Institutions.*

The extension of the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, designed to increase the accommodation for infectious diseases generally and for tuberculosis, continued during the year under report and is not yet completed.

At the Council's infant consultations, and pre-natal, school, dental, tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics, the new cases attending during the year numbered 21,463, and the total attendances at these medical sessions 173,384; as compared with 21,441 and 166,431 in the previous year. Adding to these the attendances at the venereal disease clinics for "intermediate treatments," and at the welfare centres for test feeds, remedial exercises, dinners and free milk, the total attendances were 353,719 as compared with 337,630 in the previous year.

A municipal washhouse at Salt River was built during the year under report and opened in July, 1937.

#### *Housing.*

No change occurred in the housing situation during the year under report, particularly in the shortage of houses for the labouring classes. The Citizens' Housing League Utility Company built 87 houses for Europeans and no houses were built by the City Council.

The shortage of dwelling-house accommodation for the poorer classes, chiefly non-European, but including also a section of the white population, is one of the preponderating influences operating against the public health. It is largely responsible for the slum problem.

Operations under the Slums Act were continued during the year, completing three years of such work. No new houses were built to replace the slum areas acquired by the Council, but a commencement has been made since the end of the year.



*Acknowledgments.*

I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the staff of the City Health Department and the support accorded me by the Chairman and members of your Health Committee and other members of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

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M.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Cantab.,  
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*Medical Officer of Health.*

City Health Department,  
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Capetown.

May, 1938.

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MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

LEADING STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	European.	Non-European.	All races.	European.
Area : 48,648 Acres.				
Total population .. ..	153,659	147,141	300,800	—
Population (excluding the native location of Langa) ..	153,640	142,470	296,110	—
	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth rate .. ..	17·02	48·39	32·12	17·20
Death rate .. ..	9·68	19·49	14·40	9·87
Infant mortality rate .. ..	47·16	108·95	92·04	46·67
Tuberculosis death rate ..	0·55	4·18	2·30	0·56
Enteric incidence rate ..	0·22	0·67	0·44	—
Enteric death rate .. ..	0·01	0·09	0·05	0·01

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year. The figures for the Langa native location are excluded from these rates.

- A. Corrected for outward transfers.
- B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

# REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

### SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

#### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Capetown is situated at the northern end of the Cape Peninsula. The Peninsula lies off the west coast of the mainland of South Africa, extending from north to south a distance of about 33 miles and attaining a maximum width of about ten miles. Its average width east and west may be estimated at five miles. The northern half of its eastern side is connected with the mainland by a wide low-lying sandy isthmus, known as the Cape Flats, which separates Table Bay to the north-west from False Bay to the south-east. The narrowest part of the isthmus measures about twelve miles from sea to sea.

The backbone of the Peninsula is a mountain range which extends from Table Mountain (3,495 ft.) at its north end to Cape Point at the south. The land slopes from the mountains to the sea or, where the isthmus joins the Peninsula, to the Cape Flats. While much of the Peninsula area lies at heights of over 1,000 ft., most of the isthmus does not reach 100 ft., and a rise of sea level would convert the Peninsula into two islands nearly equal in area.

There are three principal formations functioning in the simple geological\* structure of the Peninsula: viz., (1) the Table Mountain Sandstone Series, beneath which is found (2) the granite, intruding into (3) a series of dark-coloured fine-grained sediments called the Malmesbury Slate Series.

The Malmesbury Series is found at the northern end of the Peninsula and constitutes the mountain mass known as Signal Hill and Lion's Head (except the summits) and also Devil's Peak. It forms the foundation of Green and Sea Point, Capetown proper, Woodstock and Salt River, and Mowbray. In some places the beds of clay, resulting from the weathering of this rock, extend to a depth of several yards and are used extensively for brick-making.

The Table Mountain Series constitutes the higher part of Table Mountain, and almost the whole southern two-thirds of the Peninsula, where its lowest beds descend below sea level.

The granite forms the basement of nine-tenths of the Peninsula area. It constitutes the lower slopes of Table Mountain south of Sea Point on the western side and south of Rondebosch on the eastern side.

Resting on the lower slopes of the mountains is a talus apron consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and boulders.

From the bottom of the slope below the face of Table Mountain there extends down to Table Bay a bed of alluvial deposits, on which a good deal of old Capetown is built. At the shore of the Bay there is a considerable area of land that has been reclaimed from the sea by the deposit of town refuse.

The Cape Flats are covered with a layer of sand varying in depth and containing in places a few feet beneath the surface a layer of ferruginous rock sometimes called "Cape laterite" and known locally as "ironstone gravel." The laterite consists of limonitic matrix which encloses sand, clay and rock fragments. It varies in thickness from a few inches up to say ten feet and generally rests on a few feet of sandy clay, which in turn lies upon the underlying hard rock, which may be either granite or slate.

The greater part of the Municipality is built upon the Malmesbury slate or granite, the sandy Cape Flats, and alluvial deposits. On the coast of False Bay the town from Muizenberg to Kalk Bay is built on the Table Mountain sandstone or on the talus and sand dunes covering the sandstone slopes.

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\* The geological particulars in this section are taken from "Chapman's Peak" Guide Book of International Geological Congress, XV Session, South Africa, 1929, by Andrew Young, D.Sc.



The City of Capetown consists of a central portion, which before the City extension of 1913 constituted the whole Municipality and is sometimes known as Capetown proper or central Capetown (Wards 2-7), and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in the amphitheatre which, extending down to Table Bay towards the north-east, is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. It therefore lies between the mountain and the sea, and, unlike the centre of most cities, is not surrounded by its suburbs.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. To the west, the marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven (Ward 1 and part of Ward 4) lie along the Atlantic sea board for a distance of about six miles curving with the coast in a southerly direction. They are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head.

To the east the "Southern Suburbs" (Wards 8-10 and 12-15) extend around Devil's Peak and are stretched for about sixteen miles along the road and suburban railway line which after rounding Devil's Peak pass along the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction to the shore of False Bay. Woodstock and Salt River (Wards 8 and 9), next to Capetown proper, slope down to Table Bay, and at the other end Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay (Ward 14) lie on the False Bay coast. The string of suburbs between, known successively as Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield, Retreat and Lakeside, lie on the eastern slopes of the mountain range, and, to a greater extent, on the Cape Flats below them. The Municipality extends over the Flats to a varying depth up to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the parts on the Flats contain a number of scattered townships and estates, some of which are served by the Cape Flats railway, which forms a loop lying in a more easterly position than the suburban line.

There is an extension of the Municipality beyond Salt River in a north-easterly direction on the Flats bordering Table Bay. This, known as Ward 11, includes the suburbs of Maitland, Brooklyn, Rugby and Kensington.

#### CLIMATE.

Capetown is situated Lat.  $33^{\circ} 56'$  S., Long.  $18^{\circ} 30'$  E. Its climate is largely determined by the fact that during the summer season the prevailing winds are south-easterly and in the winter season north-westerly; and that the western shore of the Cape Peninsula is washed by a cold current from the Antarctic.

There is an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable. The rainy season is the winter, but occasional showers occur in the summer also.

The parts of the Municipality on the two seaboards are much frequented by holiday-makers from other parts of the country. To the attractions of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables K to O on pages 143 to 147.

From the point of view of public health Capetown belongs definitely to the temperate zone, and the tropical diseases, except in imported cases, are entirely absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town.

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

One-half of the Capetown population of three hundred thousand consists of whites, or "Europeans." The other half is commonly designated as "Non-Europeans." Eight-ninths of these non-Europeans are of the mixed race known as Cape Coloured, having a big admixture of white blood.

The Cape Coloured are largely the descendants of the slaves of earlier days, whose emancipation was completed in 1835. Their ancestors of the eighteenth century and earlier were mainly Europeans, Hottentots, blacks from Mozambique, Madagascar and other parts of Africa, and East Indians from the Dutch East Indies. In more recent years they have received additions from European, Bantu and other stocks.

There is one section of the Cape Coloured, Moslem in religion, known as "Malays," who are more immediately descended from the Dutch East Indians. Though they possess a larger infusion of this strain they are much mixed with the other elements present in the Cape Coloured generally.

The remaining one-ninth of the non-European population consists of Bantu natives, and Indians, mostly Moslems, from British India. They are both comparatively newcomers. There is a tendency on the part of the Indians to inter-marry with the Malays.



The social and economic conditions of the Cape Coloured are on the whole unsatisfactory. The principle of compulsory education, which is applied to European children, does not extend to them; and although certain schooling facilities are available for them, in many cases of an inferior order, there is much illiteracy, and also a lack of discipline in certain classes of adolescents. With a very few exceptions they belong to the working class. A small proportion have skilled trades and receive satisfactory wages, but the majority belong to the unskilled labouring class. These receive very low wages, usually not more than 30s. a week when in full work, and often less. The wages of the head of the household are commonly eked out by the earnings of his wife and children. The City Council pays its labourers a minimum wage of £2 a week, but this is much above the local standard of wages. In the building trade the minimum wage for labourers was raised in June, 1937, from 8½d. to 9d. an hour.

The resulting poverty produces its inevitable result amongst the coloured people. A large section of them suffer from malnutrition and their housing conditions are very bad. Alcoholism is common and there is a high incidence of venereal disease amongst them. The effects on their health are shown by the contrast between the vital statistics of Europeans and non-Europeans.

An entirely different picture is presented by the European population as a whole, which in the main is a well-to-do community. A portion of them, however, have a working-class status, and there is a small section which has sunk to the same social and economic level as the coloured people. Nevertheless the white population presents decidedly favourable health statistics.

There are certain parts of the City where the inhabitants are mainly non-European, and other parts are exclusively occupied by Europeans and their coloured servants. Generally speaking, however, the various sections of the community are to a great extent intermingled, and there is nothing approaching segregation of the races.

The natives are partly housed in the Council's native locations, and partly live as ordinary non-European residents. The segregation prescribed by the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923, is by no means completely enforced. A certain section of the natives are men from the native territories who still retain their link with the territories and commonly return there eventually. There are also a large number of detribalized natives who are permanently resident in Capetown and live here with their families. Their social and economic conditions are on the whole somewhat worse than those of the coloured people.

The Indians are comparatively small in number. Many of them are petty traders, and on the whole they are better off than the Cape Coloured. A section of them is making good progress in business and becoming well-to-do.

Distress amongst Europeans and non-Europeans is dealt with by the Board of Aid (see page 14). There is no system of compulsory insurance against sickness and unemployment. Old age pensions are granted by the State to the aged poor.

At page 28 quinquennial statistics for the five years ended 30th June, 1936 are given. The general death rate in non-Europeans was 2.3 times as great as in Europeans. The infant mortality rate 2.9 times, and the tuberculosis death rate 5.9 times. The ward statistics indicate differences between various populations of the same race, and on page 27 a comparison is made between the Woodstock and Salt River wards as representing a European population mainly working-class, and the Sea Point, Park, Rondebosch and Kalk Bay wards as representing a population of higher social and economic status. The results show that for the five years in question the European general death rate in the former group of wards was 1.2 times as great as in the latter, the European infant mortality rate 1.6 times and the European tuberculosis death rate 2.5 times. The ward figures for the current year are contained in Table D on page 136. 53.0 per cent. of the non-European deaths this year were of persons under 25 years of age; the corresponding figure for Europeans was 16.2 per cent.

#### HOUSING.

Fundamentally the housing conditions in Capetown are similar to those of western European towns. The bulk of the City consists of houses built of brick or stone, served by water-carriage sewerage and a good municipal water supply. The streets and back-lanes are well constructed. It is only in certain of the outlying estates on the Cape Flats that wood-and-iron houses are found and such services are not provided. But owing to poverty and the housing shortage there are a few thousand non-Europeans living in unauthorized insanitary shacks in the outskirts of the Municipality, often hidden in the bush. The practice of selling plots of land to poor people on the hire-purchase system encourages these conditions.

But though the bulk of the population lives in houses that are decently constructed and serviced, there is gross overcrowding in a proportion of these as a result of poverty and the shortage of houses.

The number of new dwelling houses built in the Municipality (abstracted from the City Engineer's returns) as compared with the growth of population is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Estimated increase in population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915	3,980	123
1916	4,110	103
1917	4,240	99
1918	4,380	69
1919	4,500	91
1920	4,680	139
1921	5,340	210
1922	4,950	308
1923	5,080	425
1924	5,220	561
1925	5,380	335
1926	5,320	444
1927	5,070	675
1928	5,450	846
1929	5,570	1,773
1930	5,700	1,320
1931	5,640	1,564
1932	6,000	1,102
1933	6,150	1,068
1934	6,270	1,711
1935	6,430	1,937
1936	6,570	1,320
1937	6,730	1,272
TOTAL	122,760	17,495

Wynberg incorporated in Municipality in 1927.

It will be seen that there has been a striking acceleration in the building of dwelling houses since the Great War and the years immediately following, when such work had almost ceased.

Reference has frequently been made to the overcrowded and insanitary conditions under which much of the coloured population and certain of the poorest of the Europeans are living. Houses that afford reasonable accommodation for one family only are sublet to several families, and in many cases whole families are living in single rooms. In a survey (1931) of an area in central Capetown inhabited by a population of 45,855, of whom 91 per cent. were non-Europeans, more than one-half of the population were found to live in single-room lettings (see annual report for 1932): and in an area in Woodstock and Salt River (1933), inhabited by a population of 21,952, of whom 64 per cent. were non-Europeans, the proportion living in single-room lettings was about one-third. Reference may be made to the report on coloured housing in Capetown made by Mr. C. W. Cousins, Director of Census, based on the data obtained in the 1921 census (see Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1923-24). Sub-letting and overcrowding, the direct result of the housing shortage, are the main cause of slum conditions in Capetown.

The extensive building operations reflected in the table set out above, with the exception of the non-European housing operations of the City Council, have had very little effect in relieving the shortage of non-European houses. The houses built have been in the main for the better-off classes of the community. It is because private enterprise is not meeting the housing needs of the poor that the obligation to undertake housing schemes has fallen upon the City Council.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 87 houses for Europeans were built by the Citizens' Housing League Utility Company at the Good Hope Village. No houses were built by the City Council.

Reference is made elsewhere to the work done under the Slums Act, 1934. (See page 88).



## UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. R. Beattie, Divisional Inspector of Labour, has kindly supplied the following figures of the work of the Labour Department for the year under review, in respect of the whole Cape Peninsula, showing month by month the number of unemployed persons applying to be put on the books, and vacancies filled :—

Month.	Applications.		Vacancies filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1936 :				
July .. ..	674	801	119	79
August .. ..	598	509	150	119
September .. ..	657	428	143	115
October .. ..	711	415	145	107
November .. ..	490	693	167	319
December .. ..	473	328	205	193
1937 :				
January .. ..	668	718	187	271
February .. ..	695	706	172	234
March .. ..	771	517	355	113
April .. ..	741	662	179	154
May .. ..	584	551	159	124
June .. ..	646	642	249	114
TOTALS.. ..	7,708	6,970	2,230	1,942
TOTALS FOR 1935-1936	8,859	8,443	1,809	1,094
TOTALS FOR 1934-1935	13,185	12,413	1,818	1,524
TOTALS FOR 1933-1934	16,317	13,294	2,072	1,552
TOTALS FOR 1932-1933	18,809	15,967	2,115	1,416
TOTALS FOR 1931-1932	14,160	11,939	1,638	749
TOTALS FOR 1930-1931	12,466	13,088	1,629	1,189

The reduction in the number of applications for employment reflects the satisfactory decline in unemployment that has followed improved trade conditions. There has been a continuous decline in this figure since 1932-33, when it was more than double that of the year under report.

## STATE-AIDED MILK AND BUTTER SCHEME.

*Butter.*

During the year under review the City Council undertook through its Health Department the organization of the sale in Capetown of State-aided butter in accordance with the Government scheme which is administered through the Dairy Industry Control Board.

The Government inaugurated the scheme in 1935. It made available for sale to the poor in South Africa subsidized butter which hitherto had been exported, and its object was to give our own poor the benefit of the subsidy instead of consumers in other countries. The prices fixed by the Government for the State-aided butter were 6d., 5d. and 4d. for the first, second and third grades respectively.

At first its distribution was mainly confined to charitable institutions, but early in 1937 it was decided to extend the scheme to individual families in necessitous circumstances. The Council was approached by the Control Board and asked to establish the necessary organization for Capetown. The following are the main features of the arrangements made :—

Applicants are required to fill up and sign a card showing the name, age, race, employment and income of each member of the family. On these data, subject to investigation, butter-permit cards are issued, which enable the holders to purchase weekly the amount of State-aided butter endorsed on the card. The cards are stamped at the time of purchase as a record of each weekly sale and to serve as a receipt.

The privilege of purchasing State-aided butter is restricted to Europeans and coloured persons, and is not extended to Natives or Indians. The families eligible are those with



an income not exceeding 6s. a day (42s. a week), or, under certain circumstances, 8s. a day. For European railway labourers there is a special arrangement under which the cost of the subsidy is repaid to the Dairy Industry Control Board by the Railways and Harbours Administration, and in their case the income limit is 8s. 6d. a day.

The applications are investigated by the district health inspectors, who visit the homes of the applicants and make the necessary enquiries. If they are found not to be eligible the permits are refused or withdrawn. The application cards, or the investigation record cards which take their place, are filed alphabetically.

To inaugurate the scheme a public announcement was made by the City Council in the press early in May, 1937, explaining the arrangements and intimating that application cards were to be obtained at various municipal offices and welfare centres. Addressed envelopes were supplied with the cards for return to the Medical Officer of Health. In due course the butter-permit cards were posted to the recipients whose applications were in order. New applications are still being dealt with.

The weekly ration of butter purchasable was  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per person, with a limit of 4lb. for any one family. Owing to a shortage of supplies the ration was reduced after the end of the year under report, the family maximum being fixed (for Capetown) at 3 lb. from 2nd July, 1937, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. from 29th October, 1937. The original ration has not since been restored.

The butter sales take place every Friday evening, and 13 depôts have been established for the purpose. A list of them will be found in the table below. Separate depôts for Europeans only are provided at Keerom Street, Capetown, the Town Halls at Woodstock, Wynberg and Maitland, and at the Brooklyn Hall. The butter, put up in 1 lb. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. pats and enclosed in specially printed wrappers, is supplied in 50 lb. cases by the two wholesale firms who have been appointed for the purpose by the Control Board. It is delivered out of cold storage to each dépôt on the Friday and any unsold remainder is collected by the firm next morning. The firms are paid by the Council at the actual retail price without profit or loss; the relative subsidy is paid by the Dairy Industry Control Board. The sales are conducted by members of the staff of the Health Department, with the assistance of the local caretakers. The first sale took place on May 14th, 1937. Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Police in controlling the large numbers of purchasers who come to the depôts.

The expenditure of the City Council on this service is repaid by the Control Board at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of butter, which covers actual disbursements but does not provide payment for the extensive investigation work done by the health inspectors. No charge is made for the rental of the various halls used as depôts. The time of one clerk is exclusively devoted to the administration of the scheme, and his salary is debited to it. The success of the scheme has been in great measure due to the skilful management of the Chief Clerk of the Health Department.

Since the scheme has been in full operation 43 members of the staff, with 14 assistants, are engaged at the weekly sales, and every week takings exceeding £500 are brought in for banking. The administrative and investigating work is of course considerable.

By 30th June, 1937, 12,041 butter permits had been issued, and by 31st December, 1937, the number had increased to 13,275. Up to the latter date 10,566 applications had been investigated by the inspectors. Owing to the shortage of butter the issue of new permits was practically suspended between the end of August, 1937, and the end of January, 1938, when it was resumed.

As the scheme had only been in operation for two months at the end of the year under report particulars are here given up to the 31st December, 1937. The following tables show the weekly sales up to that date:—

lbs.			b/f 168,783			b/f 473,468 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May	14	.. 1,016	August	6	.. 23,837 $\frac{1}{2}$	October	29	.. 20,717	
	21	.. 3,685			13	.. 24,991	November	5	.. 20,192 $\frac{1}{2}$
	28	.. 6,291			20	.. 24,769		12	.. 20,203 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	4	.. 9,098	September	27	.. 25,725 $\frac{1}{2}$		19	.. 19,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	11	.. 13,590			3	.. 25,812 $\frac{1}{2}$		26	.. 20,047 $\frac{1}{2}$
	18	.. 16,965			10	.. 25,553	December	3	.. 19,971
July	25	.. 17,149		17	.. 25,432		10	.. 19,969	
	3	.. 15,940 $\frac{1}{2}$	October	24	.. 26,038 $\frac{1}{2}$		17	.. 20,026 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	10	.. 18,063			1	.. 25,639		24	.. 19,843
	17	.. 21,100			8	.. 25,731		31	.. 19,660 $\frac{1}{2}$
	24	.. 22,314 $\frac{1}{2}$			15	.. 25,793			
	31	.. 23,571			22	.. 25,363 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>	
		168,783			473,468 $\frac{1}{2}$			673,906 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The sales during the same period at the individual depôts were as follows :—

Date of first sale. 1937.	Depôt.	To 30th June, 1937.	From 1st July to 31st Dec., 1937.
May 14 ..	Old Drill Hall, Capetown ..	25,602 ..	204,659½
14 ..	Woodstock Town Hall ..	8,170 ..	87,765
14 ..	Claremont Town Hall ..	7,561 ..	46,106
May 21 ..	Athlone Welfare Centre ..	8,437½ ..	67,602½
21 ..	Wynberg Town Hall ..	7,906½ ..	72,830½
21 ..	Lansdowne Welfare Centre ..	3,574 ..	28,188½
May 28 ..	Maitland Town Hall ..	2,458½ ..	35,009
28 ..	Rondebosch Town Hall ..	1,699½ ..	14,055½
June 4 ..	Mowbray Town Hall ..	1,168½ ..	14,621
4 ..	Retreat Welfare Centre ..	935½ ..	16,869½
June 18 ..	Municipal Office, Muizenberg ..	281 ..	6,816½
July 10 ..	12, Keerom Street, Capetown ..	— ..	7,901
August 6 ..	Brooklyn Village Hall ..	— ..	3,688
		67,794	606,112½

The sales of the three grades of butter were as follows :—

	To 30th June, 1937.	From 1st July to 31st Dec., 1937.
1st grade (6d. lb.) .. ..	45,011 ..	536,301½
2nd grade (5d. lb.) .. ..	17,338 ..	68,424
3rd grade (4d. lb.) .. ..	5,445 ..	1,387

At many of the weekly sales 2nd and 3rd grade butter were not available.

A careful watch has been kept in view of the possibility of abuse by the re-sale of the butter at a higher price than that charged under the scheme, and no evidence of it has been discovered.

Butter is a valuable addition to the insufficient diet which is available for many of the poorer section of the population, and the State-aided butter scheme, in making it possible for them to obtain it, must have a valuable influence on their health. It is to be hoped that it will be extended as far as possible, both in the direction of restoring the original standard of ½ lb. a week per person and in applying it as completely as possible to the undernourished section of the population. The principle might well be extended to other articles of diet of which the price is kept artificially raised,

The City Council has suggested that the benefits of the scheme should be extended to natives resident in the Municipality, but so far without success.

The purchase of State-aided butter by charitable institutions, which was in operation before the scheme was extended to individual purchasers, is directly controlled by the Manager at Pretoria, but new applications in Capetown are dealt with on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. Prior to May, 1937, the following institutions had been authorized to purchase State-aided butter (list kindly supplied by the Manager) :—

Name of institution.	Weekly quantity lbs.	No. of persons or inmates.
Good Shepherd Home, Claremont .. ..	56	112
House of Bethany, Plumstead .. ..	15	26
Die Kindersendinghuis, Capetown .. ..	25	51
Nazareth House, Capetown .. ..	100	250
Service Dining Rooms, Capetown .. ..	5	60
A.C.V.V. Bewaarskool, Salt River .. ..	30	48
Place of Safety and Detention, Newlands .. ..	25	100
St. Francis Home, Athlone* .. ..	13	30
St. George's Orphanages, Rosebank and Claremont* ..	36	83
St. John's Hostel, Capetown .. ..	15	40
Salvation Army Social Farm, Rondebosch .. ..	20	40
„ „ Men's Metropole, Capetown .. ..	80	160
„ „ Girls' Home, Capetown .. ..	25	50
„ „ Rescue Home, Capetown .. ..	16	32
„ „ Rescue Home, Capetown .. ..	11	22
„ „ Women's Hostel, Capetown .. ..	15	30
„ „ Maternity Hospital, Capetown .. ..	35	70
Cottage Homes, Maitland .. ..	22	66
General Board of Aid, Capetown .. ..	1,100	3,539
		1,644
		4,809

\*Coloured.



Since May, 1937, the following have been added to the list :—

Dominican School for the Deaf, Capetown .. .. .	10	10
Dominican School for the Deaf, Witteboom* .. .. .	50	98
Heatherdale Orphanage, Athlone* .. .. .	12	26
Janet Bourhill Institute, Claremont .. .. .	7	14
House of Mercy, Woodstock .. .. .	23	86
Lady Buxton Home, Claremont .. .. .	13	27
Holy Cross Convent, Maitland .. .. .	42	84
Die Nannie Huis, Capetown* .. .. .	15	40
Opleidingskool vir Kristelike Kleurlinge, Capetown* .. .. .	10	32
Suid-Afrikaanse Weeshuis, Capetown .. .. .	16	37
S.A.R. & H. Children's Home, Rondebosch .. .. .	17	36
	215	490

\* Coloured.

Milk.

The supply of surplus milk at cheap rates to school children is undertaken on behalf of the Dairy Industry Control Board by the School Board for the Cape Division. The scheme was instituted in October, 1935. The milk is delivered to the various elementary schools and a half-pint per day supplied to each child on week-days (*i.e.*, Mondays to Fridays, inclusive) when the school is open, but not during holidays. The charge per child is 2s. a quarter, but this is remitted in cases of poverty.

The dairymen supplying the milk have been paid by the Dairy Industry Control Board at a price varying from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per gallon.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the milk thus supplied at the schools within the Capetown municipal area amounted to 349,168 gallons, and the payments collected from the same schools £1,428 5s. 3d. This amount of milk is equivalent to a ration of ½ pint on the days mentioned above for over 25,000 children.

POOR RELIEF.

Board of Aid.

Poor relief in the City of Capetown is administered by the Capetown General Board of Aid instituted under the Poor Relief and Charitable Institutions Ordinances of 1919 and 1924. The Board consists of nine members, including the Mayor of Capetown and three members of the City Council ; together with co-opted members.

Its funds are provided by the Provincial Administration and the City Council, supplemented to a small extent by voluntary donations.

The Secretary of the Board of Aid has kindly supplied the following statistics for the calendar years 1936 and 1937 :—

	1936.			1937.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income from voluntary sources ..	89	17	3	62	9	4
Subsidy from Provincial Administration .. .. .	14,698	0	0	15,342	0	0
Subsidy from City Council ..	14,698	0	0	15,342	0	0
Expenditure on relief (exclusive of administration costs).. ..	26,813	6	4	25,190	5	6
	Keerom Street office.	Wynberg and Athlone office.	Woodstock and Maitland office.	Keerom Street office.	Wynberg and Athlone office.	Woodstock and Maitland office.
Cases (families) on books at end of year .. .. .	704	295	349	873	326	306
Reports by Board's visitors ..	3,675	2,306	3,734	3,125	2,766	3,069
Food orders issued (including meat orders) .. .. .	18,230	11,936	15,054	26,043	18,382	26,243
Daily number of cases dealt with..	61	75	86	57	63	59

N.B.—Figures for 1936 as published in last annual report have been revised.



The Board of Aid maintains shelters for families who are homeless through lack of means for paying rent. The shelter for Europeans at the old Police Station Building at 7-11, Wale Street, Capetown, accommodates about 100 persons, practically all in families with children ; and the shelter for non-Europeans at the old Police Station, 40, Sir Lowry Road, Capetown, accommodates about 90 persons in families. There is, however, still a great need for accommodation for destitute persons, both sick and otherwise, that require dealing with on indoor lines. A limited amount of accommodation for the sick and aged is provided at the Capetown Infirmary under the Provincial Administration.

At the European shelter, 7-11, Wale Street, Capetown, the Board of Aid maintains a day nursery for European children. The full capacity of the day nursery is 50 and it is usually quite full.

#### *Provision of Food for Mothers and Children,*

Free dinners are provided at the maternal and child welfare centres for nursing and expectant mothers and children under school age who are suffering from undernourishment as the result of poverty. The dinners are given at nine centres on Mondays to Fridays inclusive. The recipients are selected on medical grounds from the attendants at the centres. The figures for the year under report are shown on page 80. The dinners given numbered 102,257 (nursing and expectant mothers 25,164 and children 77,093).

Free milk is also provided at the welfare centres for necessitous children under school age. This is supplied without cost to the Council under the scheme of the Dairy Industry Control Board by arrangement with the School Board. The milk meals are consumed at the centre. During the year under report the attendances for milk numbered 33,128 and the milk consumed amounted to 2,011 gallons.

Dried milk for bottle-fed infants is issued at the welfare centres. The mothers are charged cost price if they can afford to pay ; otherwise the dried milk is supplied at a reduced price or free. In the year ended 30th June, 1937, 1,734 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 40,848 lbs. of dried milk were issued. The cost was £2,514 15s. 11d., and the takings from mothers in respect of dried milk and medicines amounted to £1,032 10s. 4d. (see page 82). As a result of this provision no suckling infant in the Municipality need lack its normal diet on account of poverty.

#### *Cheap Meals for the Poor.*

The Service Dining Rooms, 89, Roeland Street, Capetown, are established to provide cheap meals for the poor. For 3d. a dinner can be bought consisting of meat, vegetables and rice, with a slice of bread and a cup of tea ; and for 1d. a bowl of soup and a slice of bread, or a cup of tea and bread with jam or butter. There is accommodation for eating these meals on the premises, separate for European and non-European. In the year ended 30th June, 1937, 32,629 3d. meals and 80,393 1d. meals were sold (total 113,022—Europeans, 23,490, non-Europeans, 89,532).

The takings cover about one half of the expenditure, the remainder being provided by donations, etc.

The year under report is the second year of this voluntary effort, In the first year 71,878 meals were supplied.

#### *Relief Works.*

Owing to the continued low level of unemployment no relief works were instituted during the year under report.

#### *Committed Children.*

Government grants in respect of children committed under the Children's Act, 1937, are given at the discretion of the magistrate. These grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 for non-European. In the magisterial areas of Capetown, Wynberg, Simonstown and Bellville these grants (except for children committed to institutions generally) are distributed by the Capetown Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1937, the money paid out by the Society amounted to £21,830 9s. 8d. Maintenance orders for 433 children were granted, 1,098 renewed, 64 cancelled and 14 refused, the total number of "committed" children under the care of the Society during the year being 2,433 (789 European and 1,644 non-European). The maintenance money is administered partly as mothers' pensions, for women whose husbands have died or become permanently incapacitated, so that the home can be kept together by the natural guardian of the children ; and partly as grants for orphaned children placed with foster-mothers.

Children whose maintenance in orphanages is paid for by the Government are referred to in the next paragraph. In references in this report to certain other institutions mention of Government payments for the maintenance of children will be found.

*Orphanages.*

The orphanages in and near Capetown are shown in the following table, with particulars of the inmates on 31st December, 1936, and the children committed to the orphanages during 1936 :—

	Children in Home at 31st December, 1936.								Committed during 1936 from		
	Total inmates.	Boys.	Girls.	Committed.	Non-committed.	Admitted from			Total.	Cape Division.	Elsewhere.
						Cape Division.	Elsewhere.	Unknown.			
EUROPEANS.											
<i>Within municipal area.</i>											
Nazareth House, Capetown ..	215	93	122	9	206	166	49	—	—	—	—
All Saints' Home, Capetown ..	174	79	95	102	72	173	1	—	21	21	—
Marsh Memorial Homes, Rondebosch .. .. .	125	54	71	—	125	111	14	—	—	—	—
Good Shepherd Home, Claremont	106	—	106	52	54	64	42	—	11	2	9
Cape Jewish Orphanage, Capetown	84	40	44	—	84	50	34	—	—	—	—
Salesian Institute, Somerset Road, Capetown .. .. .	70	70	—	21	49	33	37	—	8	2	6
Salesian Agricultural School, Lansdowne .. .. .	58	58	—	15	43	24	34	—	3	—	3
Die Kindersendinghuis, Capetown	46	46	—	25	21	19	27	—	5	2	3
Graceville Home, Woodstock ..	42	—	42	34	8	19	23	—	3	—	3
St. John's Hostel, Capetown ..	40	40	—	5	35	38	2	—	—	—	—
South African Orphanage, Capetown	29	18	11	—	29	18	8	3	—	—	—
St. George's Orphanage, Rosebank	28	—	28	2	26	25	3	—	—	—	—
House of Bethany, Plumstead ..	27	—	27	23	4	14	13	—	2	1	1
S.A. Railways & Harbours Hostel, Rondebosch .. .. .	11	—	11	—	11	5	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Outside municipal area.</i>											
Die Kindersendinghuis, Durbanville	31	31	—	23	8	16	15	—	6	2	4
German Orphanage, Philippi ..	16	10	6	—	16	6	10	—	—	—	—
Totals (European) .. ..	1,102	539	563	311	791	781	318	3	59	30	29
NON-EUROPEANS.											
<i>Within municipal area.</i>											
House of Mercy, Woodstock ..	65	—	65	33	32	51	14	—	24	14	10
St. George's Orphanage, Claremont	40	—	40	3	37	34	6	—	—	—	—
St. Francis' Home, Athlone ..	33	33	—	26	7	32	1	—	1	—	1
Heatherdale Coloured Orphanage, Athlone .. .. .	26	—	26	—	26	22	4	—	—	—	—
<i>Outside municipal area.</i>											
Holy Cross Orphanage, Parow ..	292	138	154	130	162	286	6	—	21	20	1
Jonkersdam Volkskerk, Faure ..	43	43	—	39	4	31	12	—	5	5	—
Totals (Non-European) ..	499	214	285	231	268	456	43	—	51	39	12
Totals (All Races) .. ..	1,601	753	848	542	1,059	1,237	361	3	110	69	41



It will be seen that the provision for non-European children is less than half as much as for Europeans. There is great need for much more accommodation for non-European orphans.

The ages of the inmates on 31st December, 1936, were as follows :—

Under 3	..	..	..	..	0
3 — 4	..	..	..	..	12
4 — 5	..	..	..	..	25
5 — 6	..	..	..	..	34
6 — 7	..	..	..	..	54
7 — 8	..	..	..	..	71
8 — 9	..	..	..	..	79
9 — 10	..	..	..	..	124
10 — 11	..	..	..	..	149
11 — 12	..	..	..	..	151
12 — 13	..	..	..	..	170
13 — 14	..	..	..	..	181
14 — 15	..	..	..	..	170
15 — 16	..	..	..	..	138
16 — 17	..	..	..	..	104
17 — 18	..	..	..	..	54
18 — 19	..	..	..	..	18
19 — 20	..	..	..	..	12
20 — 21	..	..	..	..	9
21 and over	..	..	..	..	40*
					1,601

\*39 in two institutions only.

#### *Non-Support.*

The Non-Support offices at the Magistrate's Court operate in connection with children whose fathers are ordered by the Court to make regular payment in support. The fathers are required to make their payments to those offices instead of to the mothers personally. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, £17,822 12s. 11d. was received from the fathers by the office of the Capetown Magistrate and an amount of £85 16s. 6d. was received by the Simonstown Magistrate in respect of the part of his magisterial area that falls within the Capetown Municipality. The Wynberg Magistrate in the year ended 31st December, 1937, received approximately £4,363 8s. 6d. in respect of the whole of his area, which is not entirely within the Capetown Municipality,

#### RESCUE AND PREVENTIVE HOMES.

##### *Capetown Diocesan Home for Friendless Girls, Chapel Street, Capetown.*

This institution, under English Church auspices, is for the reception of homeless and destitute young women, including expectant mothers and remand-home cases sent in by the Police. They are left in the home until permanent arrangements can be made for them. The expectant mothers remain until about three months after their confinement, for which they are sent to St. Monica's Home or the Peninsula Maternity Hospital.

During the year 1937, 12 European girls and 55 non-European were admitted. Six of the Europeans and 20 of the non-Europeans were " preventive " cases.

A resident nursery, under the name of the St. Agnes' Home for Babies, is maintained as part of the same institution, where the babies of mothers who are or have been in the home are cared for. In general the mothers are at work and contribute towards the cost of the nursery. The monthly average of babies (European and non-European) in the nursery during 1937 was 20,

The income, apart from St. Agnes' Home receipts, is from the Community Chest and donations. No charge is made for the girls admitted to the Home.

##### *Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein, Capetown.*

This is a Salvation Army maternity and rescue home for non-Europeans. The confinements are attended in the home (see page 77). In the case of unmarried mothers admission is arranged during pregnancy and the mother remains in the home with the baby for three months, during which time she is employed in the home. During the year under report 161 women were admitted, of whom 64 were free and 97 paid maternity fees. The expenses of the institution are met from fees, by a grant from the City Council and the general funds of the Salvation Army.

##### *The Rest, Tuin Plein, Capetown.*

This is a Salvation Army home for the reception of destitute European expectant mothers. For their confinement the mothers are sent to the Booth Memorial Hospital of

the Salvation Army. The mothers are admitted during pregnancy and remain with their babies for three months after confinement, being kept employed during that time. During the year under report 36 women were admitted, of whom 16 were free and 20 paid maternity fees. The expenses of the institution are met in the same way as at Vrede Oord.

*Magdalena Huis, Paradise Estate, Claremont.*

This institution, under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church, is for the reception of European unmarried mothers. The confinements are attended in the home. The full fees are £5 for the confinement and £2 a month during the stay in the home. The mothers are required to stay for at least six months and are kept employed. During the year under report 23 patients were admitted, of whom 9 were full-paying, 11 part-paying and 3 free. The expenses of the institution are met by fees, voluntary contributions and a grant from the City Council.

*Mary Rolt Hostel, Station Road, Mowbray.*

This institution, under the auspices of the English Church, is for the reception of European unmarried mothers. For their confinements the mothers are sent to the Booth Memorial Hospital. The hospital fee is usually paid by the patient, but if she is unable it is paid by the hostel. No fees are charged by the hostel. The mothers are required to remain in the home with their babies for six months. They do the domestic work of the home and are given instruction in mothercraft.

A resident nursery is maintained as part of the institution for the babies of mothers who have left the home and are at work. The mothers contribute to their maintenance.

The expenses of the home, apart from nursery receipts, are met by the Community Chest and a grant from the City Council.

*Die Nannie Huis, 53, Jordaan Street, Capetown.*

This is a home of reception for destitute non-European mothers and babies, including a proportion of expectant mothers, who are sent for confinement to one of the maternity hospitals. The home offers asylum to destitute cases for whom no other refuge can be found. The mothers work in a laundry on the premises. There are about 200 admissions in the year. Expenses are met by laundry receipts, fees, the Community Chest and donations.

*House of Mercy and St. Joseph's Home, Leliebloem, Woodstock.*

This is a resident institution for non-European girls, under the care of the All Saints Community (English Church). The Home of Mercy is for rescue purposes, the girls, who are between the ages of 11 and 18, being mostly delinquent. The St. Joseph's Home is for preventive purposes, the girls, aged 2 to 16, having been admitted from bad homes. From both, the girls attend local public schools.

The following are the figures for 1937 :—

	House of Mercy.		St. Joseph's Home.	
	Committed.	Private.	Committed.	Private.
Admitted .. ..	19	17	5	5
Discharged .. ..	17	14	1	7
In residence at end				
of year .. ..		36		22
Accommodation ..		42		28

At the House of Mercy the reasons for the 36 admissions were immorality (20) ; theft (7) ; uncontrollability (8) ; and attempted murder (1).

The income is derived from laundry work, the Community Chest, subsidy from the Provincial Administration and City Council and Government fees.

*House of Bethany, Plumstead.*

This resident institution, under the care of the Sisters of Bethany (English Church), receives European girls presenting similar problems. They attend school in the home. Three girls were admitted during 1937 and 5 left, leaving 18 in residence. The income is derived from fees from the Government and other sources, and from donations.

MEDICAL RELIEF (OUTDOOR).

The City Council provides medical attention in their own homes for indigent sick persons needing such service. The work is carried out by a full-time medical officer appointed in the City Health Department. The appointment is for a period of six months and is intended for junior practitioners who have completed house appointments in the general hospitals. Arrangements for the supply of medicines, etc., are made with the Capetown Free Dispensary and the Woodstock Hospital, and with local chemists. This work is carried out in co-operation with the District Nursing Organization.



The visits made by the medical officer during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

Ward	1	..	7	Ward	9	..	179
"	2	..	80	"	10	..	27
"	3	..	89	"	11	..	83
"	4	..	200	"	12	..	164
"	5	..	21	"	13	..	105
"	6	..	425	"	14	..	48
"	7	..	292	"	15	..	67
"	8	..	170				
				Total	..		1,957

In the previous year the number of visits was 2,652.  
Under the City of Capetown Additional Poor Relief Ordinance, No. 5 of 1932, the Provincial Administration pays the Council part-refund of one-half of the cost of this service.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

Certain of the hospital facilities of the City are provided by the City Council, including the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the clinics for tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and the native hospital at Langa. Particulars in regard to these, and also the Council's maternal and child welfare centres, are embodied in this report. The Capetown Infirmary is maintained by the Provincial Administration. Otherwise the hospital services in the Cape Peninsula are administered by the Cape Hospital Board.

The Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality and of the Cape Divisional Council with the urban areas included therein. It is composed of twenty-two members, of whom six are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, seven by the local authorities (including three Capetown City Council representatives) and six by the registered contributors. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources, the Provincial Government, and the local authorities concerned. In the year ended 31st December, 1936, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £157,220, of which £89,105 was contributed by the Provincial Administration, and £42,203 by local authorities, viz., £22,103 by the Cape Divisional Council, £19,920 by the City Council, £135 by the Simons-town Municipality, and £45 by the Durbanville Municipality. The contribution of the City Council included £750 towards the maintenance of an ambulance service for street accidents, etc. The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Board are drawn from districts without as well as within the City of Capetown, and the extent of the work is indicated by the following tables, extracted from the annual report of the Board for the year 1936-37 :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal roll of beds.	PATIENTS															
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1936.		Admitted during 1936.		Total under treatment.		Discharged during 1936.		Died during 1936.		Remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1936.		Total.	Percentages		
															Free.	Part-paying.	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.				
Somerset Hos...	308	150	145	2,795	2,425	2,945	2,570	2,611	2,232	193	204	141	134	5,515	77·64	9·76	12·60
Woodstock Hos.	64	42	28	1,101	738	1,143	766	1,034	676	64	63	45	27	1,909	52·43	16·24	31·33
Rondebosch and Mowbray Hos.	54	32	19	639	356	671	375	613	324	30	31	28	20	1,046	45·31	20·27	34·42
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	105	35	63	924	1,153	959	1,216	878	1,043	50	112	31	61	2,175	66·65	11·56	21·79
False Bay Hospital .. ..	28	16	11	357	345	373	356	344	318	14	22	15	16	729	59·67	17·70	22·63
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	40	10	19	417	900	427	919	416	876	3	17	8	26	1,346	2·08	93·01	4·91
Lady Michaelis Orthopædic Home.. ..	35	14	17	62	56	76	73	57	53	..	..	19	20	149	64·43	35·57	..
Totals	634	299	302	6,295	5,973	6,594	6,275	5,953	5,522	354	449	287	304	12,869	60·34	21·34	18·32
Eaton Convalescent Home..	66	26	30	487	645	513	675	503	641	..	1	10	33	1,188	77·27	22·73	..
McGregor Convalescent Home..	28	38	..	363	..	401	..	358	..	..	..	43	..	401	66·83	33·17	..
Princess Alice Home ..	60	30	30	36	21	66	51	35	21	..	..	31	30	117	63·25	36·75	..
Totals ..	154	94	60	886	666	980	726	896	662	..	1	84	63	1,706	73·86	26·14	..

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS, AND DAILY AVERAGE COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1935.

Institution.	Total number of daily units.				Daily average number of in-patients.		Average daily cost per in-patient.	
	In-patients.		Out-patients (attendances).					
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
							s. d.	s. d.
1. Somerset Hospital .. ..	109,370	110,731	54,028	55,148	298·82	303·37	11 1·82	10 8·30
2. Woodstock Hospital .. ..	25,994	25,959	19,461	17,837	71·02	71·12	9 5·37	8 1·93
3. Rondebosch & Mowbray Hos.	19,179	19,379	1,650	1,577	52·40	53·09	8 4·66	7 8·75
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	38,650	38,339	10,686	8,924	105·60	105·04	8 3·90	7 7·45
5. False Bay Hospital.. ..	9,900	10,360	2,026	2,792	27·05	28·38	8 5·82	7 10·60
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	13,171	11,888	15,123	12,344	35·99	32·57	13 8·72	11 1·65
7. Lady Michaelis Orthopædic Home .. ..	14,379	13,428	..	..	39·29	36·79	4 6·99	4 4·76
8. Eaton Convalescent Home..	21,480	21,268	..	..	58·69	58·27	3 5·71	3 3·08
9. McGregor Convalescent Home	12,081	11,412	..	..	33·01	31·26	3 5·11	3 7·09
10. Princess Alice Home of Recovery .. ..	22,501	21,807	..	..	61·47	59·74	3 8·45	3 8·76
11. Cape Town Free Dispensary	..	..	63,809	58,348	..	..	..	..
12. C.H.B. District Nursing Organization .. ..	..	..	94,433	98,689	..	..	..	..

The work of the District Nursing Organization is of great importance in the local health scheme. On the 31st December, 1936, there were 28 district nurses and a superintendent engaged in it. Twenty of the district nurses work in the area of the Capetown Municipality.

Booth Memorial Hospital.

This institution of the Salvation Army at Upper Orange Street, Capetown, provides beds for maternity and gynaecological cases and for children. Extern midwifery is undertaken by midwives resident at Vrede Oord. The hospital is a training school for midwives (European).

Full-paying patients are charged according to the accommodation provided ; provision is made for part-paying patients ; and there is a free ward (at Vrede Oord) for non-European unmarried mothers.

The expenses are met from patients' fees, trainees' fees, and the general funds of the Salvation Army.

The particulars for the year ended 30th June, 1937, are as follows :—

European : Number of beds .. ..	40
No. of maternity cases .. ..	333
No. of other cases .. ..	135
	468
Non-European, at Vrede Oord :	
No. of (intern) maternity cases .. ..	161
No. of maternity cases on district .. ..	415
	576

St. Monica's Maternity Home.

This institution, at 182, Bree Street, Capetown, under the auspices of the Diocesan Board of Missions of the English Church, provides maternity services for non-Europeans, both intern and extern, and maintains a midwifery training school for non-Europeans.

During the year 1937, 517 cases were attended, 340 as in-patients and 177 on the district.

Twelve new pupil-midwives entered for training during 1937.

A pre-maternity ward is maintained for patients needing observation and treatment. Cases of this nature are referred from the municipal pre-natal clinics, the City Council making a grant of £250 per annum for this service.

Pre-natal clinics and an infant welfare clinic are held for the patients of the institution.\*



The funds are obtained chiefly from the Provincial Administration, the City Council, the Union Health Department, and the Community Chest.

*Duinendal Tuberculosis Settlement.*

The Care Committee for Tuberculosis Patients maintains a settlement for European male cases at Duinendal farm on the Cape Flats, made available through the generosity of Captain W. D. Hare. The patients received are chiefly those who have received treatment at Nelspoort Sanatorium or the City Hospital and whose home conditions are not favourable for ultimate recovery. Occasionally patients are admitted who are awaiting admission to sanatorium. Some degree of vocational training is undertaken. Most of the cases are from the City of Capetown, and the work is carried out in close co-operation with the City Health Department (see page 58). The funds are derived mainly from the City Council, the Provincial Administration, the Cape Divisional Council and the Community Chest.

The cases dealt with have been as follows :—

					Year ended 31st March, 1937.	Year ended 31st March, 1938.
In residence at end of year	..	..	..	..	12	6
Admitted during year	..	..	..	..	15	13
Discharged during year	..	..	..	..	14	19

*Sunshine Home for Children.*

This voluntary institution at Lincoln Street, Bellville, is a holiday home for 24 European children in a depressed state of health, especially tuberculosis contacts. The object is to build them up and strengthen them so as to withstand the danger of developing tuberculosis. Most of the cases are from the City of Capetown, and the work is carried out in close co-operation with the City Health Department. The funds are derived mainly from the Christmas Stamp Fund, the Provincial Administration and the City Council, and from street collections.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 69 children were admitted. The average period of residence was 115 days.

Cases of a similar nature are admitted to the convalescent homes of the Cape Hospital Board, European children at the McGregor Home and non-European at the Eaton Home.

*Maitland Cottage Homes.*

The Invalid Children's Aid Committee of the Capetown Society for the Protection of Child Life maintains this home for non-European orthopaedic cases, chiefly tuberculous in nature. Three pairs of semi-detached cottages are used for this purpose, and there is accommodation for 50 patients. Government grants under the Children's Protection Act are available for a number of the inmates and the funds are supplemented by voluntary contributions. Most of the cases belong to Capetown.

The cases dealt with during the calendar year 1937 were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year	..	56
Admitted	.. .. .	35
Discharged	.. .. .	32
Died	.. .. .	1
In residence at end of year	.. .. .	58

The Invalid Children's Aid also employs a full-time lady official, who co-ordinates the local orthopaedic work, and is assisted by voluntary workers. She works in conjunction with the orthopaedic clinic (or out-patient department) of the Somerset Hospital (since moved to Groote Schuur) and the in-patient facilities for orthopaedic cases at the Princess Alice Home, the Lady Michaelis Home and other institutions of the Cape Hospital Board, as well as the Maitland Cottage Homes and St. Joseph's Home. In 1937 this official made 1,410 home visits and attended 108 clinics.

*St. Joseph's Home for Chronic Invalid Children, Philippi, Cape Division.*

This institution, maintained by the Pallottine Sisters (R.C.) was established in September, 1935, in a small house, which has since been replaced by a new institution, comprising boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, schoolroom, dining room, kitchen, etc. The new building was completed in September, 1937. It is to accommodate about 50 children.

In October, 1937, the number of patients was 27, all non-Europeans, of ages ranging from 4 to 16. They are mostly cripples suffering from various forms of tuberculosis, and 16 of them are bedridden.

The home is administered in close co-operation with the Invalid Children's Aid.

The cost of upkeep is met by maintenance grants from the Government for some of the children, from the Community Chest and from other donations. The sisters receive no salary.

#### *Chronic Sick Hospital.*

At the Capetown Infirmary, which was maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons in the Cape Province and has since the end of the year been replaced by a new institution, there was accommodation for about 500 beds. On the 30th June, 1937, the number of patients in the hospital was 420 (European males, 142, non-European males, 119, European females, 57, non-European females, 102). In the year ended 30th June, 1937, the number of new cases admitted from Capetown was 153 and from other parts of the Cape Province, 40.

#### OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The School Medical Service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are five medical inspectors of schools and twelve nurses to serve the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service. On page 83 reference is made to the school clinic held at certain of the Council's maternity and child welfare centres.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is controlled by the Union Health Department.

The administration of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act is shared by the Union Health Department and the City Council (see page 92).

#### DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SCAVENGING.

##### STORMWATER DRAINAGE.

A great part of the Municipality, being built on the slopes at the foot of the mountain, is well placed for drainage. This applies to Capetown proper and the suburbs. But on parts of the Flats the natural drainage is bad and in the wet season the ground water level over a considerable area is very near the surface. In some portions there is standing water during much of the winter.

The town is sewered on the "separate" system, stormwater being taken by separate channels to the nearest natural outfall, whether the sea, or the Liesbeek and Black Rivers and their tributaries, which drain the "southern suburbs" north of Kenilworth and flow into Table Bay as the Salt River. South of Kenilworth the streams discharge into a series of vleis.

##### SEWERAGE.

Except a few outlying areas the whole of the built-up part of the Municipality is provided with water-borne sewerage.

The sewage from the area of the old municipalities of Capetown and Green and Sea Point (Wards 1-7) is discharged into the sea near Green Point Lighthouse by means of a submerged steel outfall at a depth of 55 feet below sea level approximately 2,000 feet from the shore.

The sewage from Wards 8-13 (Woodstock, Salt River, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont) is treated at the disposal works and sewage farm at Athlone, from which the effluent passes into the Black River.

From the Wynberg area (Ward 15) the sewage is treated by broad irrigation near Zeekoe Vlei.

The sewage from the Kalk Bay—Muizenberg area (Ward 14) is discharged on the sand dunes on the False Bay shore about two miles from Muizenberg.

In the Camps Bay area the sewage passes into treatment tanks from which the effluent is discharged to the sea by a short submerged outfall.

By the end of the year under report the Clifton and Glen Beach sewerage scheme, in which the sewage is pumped into the Camps Bay system, was completed.



Sewerage extensions are urgently needed in several parts of the Municipality, including Athlone, Lansdowne, Plumstead—Diep River, Kensington and Lakeside. The Medical Officer of Health submitted a report in August, 1934, indicating that the areas needing sewerage comprised 4,344 dwelling houses, shops and other occupied buildings (Ward 12, 1,790 ; Ward 13, 962 ; Ward 15, 779 ; Ward 11, 490 ; and Ward 14, 323).

PAIL CLOSETS.

The City Engineer's Department undertakes the weekly collection of sterCUS in the outlying unsewered areas. In parts of the Cape Flats this work is carried out with great difficulty owing to the lack of roads. The men and wagons have to plough through heavy sand and bush, and, in winter, through water, to reach isolated places for the purposes of collecting. In these circumstances the work is carried out in the day time. Elsewhere it is done at night. A charge of 7s. 6d. is made for the first installation of a pail but no charge for removals and renewals.

The sterCUS collected in the various districts is buried in trenches on municipal land at Vyge Kraal, the old sewerage farm at Wynberg Flats and the Raapkraal Farm, Retreat, and passed into the sewers at depositing depôts at Maitland, Kenilworth and Clifton.

The number of premises from which sterCUS was being removed at 30th June, 1937, is shown by the following figures :—

Clifton . . . . .	25
Camps Bay . . . . .	15
Woodstock and Salt River . . . . .	9
Maitland and Brooklyn . . . . .	267
Kensington . . . . .	498
Added areas, Mowbray to Claremont . . . . .	3,400
Claremont . . . . .	44
Wynberg . . . . .	1,070
Muizenberg and Retreat . . . . .	530
	<hr/>
	5,858

At Plumstead, Diep River, Clovelly and Kalk Bay, the O'Brien dry earth closet is in use, the service, including removals, being undertaken by a private firm as contractors to the Corporation. Householders are required to provide the closet, and the removals are paid for by the Corporation. Ordinary pail closets are not allowed in these districts. There are 287 premises provided with this service.

Slop-water removal services are undertaken by the Corporation at Clifton, Plumstead, Diep River, Lakeside and Kalk Bay.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVALS.

The removal of house refuse is carried out by the Cleansing Branch of the City Engineer's Department as follows :—

In Capetown proper, every weekday, and on Sundays also in certain congested parts.

In Green and Sea Point, every weekday between the Main Road and the sea ; and above the Main Road four times a week, but hotels and boarding houses every weekday.

Woodstock and Salt River, from Capetown to Station Road, Observatory, four times a week.

The southern suburbs from Mowbray to Retreat and the Maitland ward, three times a week.

Muizenberg—Kalk Bay, four times a week, but hotels and boarding houses every weekday.

Clifton and Camps Bay, three times a week.

Added areas on the Cape Flats, twice a week.

During the year 1937, the quantity of refuse removed averaged 5,841 cubic yards per week.

The house refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

On 10th June, 1937, regulations for Capetown were promulgated (in Provincial Administration Notice No. 291 of 1937) in regard to domestic refuse containers. They give

the City Council power to require the owner of any premises not furnished with sufficient or adequate containers to provide containers of the necessary number and size in accordance with a specification set out in a schedule to the regulations. The specification provides for galvanized iron containers of cylindrical shape, built of 20 BWG body with not more than one longitudinal joint of the lock-seam type ; top to be wire edged over  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. galvanized iron wire ; flat bottom of 20 BWG knocked up on to body ; 2 in. bottom hoop with liner as prescribed, riveted as prescribed (or solid bottom ring) ; two handles as prescribed ; and lid as prescribed. Galvanized seamless containers are also approved. Two sizes of containers are prescribed, *viz.*, of 1·8 cub. ft. capacity and 18 ins. deep, and 3·5 cub. ft. and 24 ins.

The form of order which the Council is to serve on the owner is set out in a schedule, and contains a clause in the following terms :—" The Council is prepared to let to you the bucket(s) or container(s) . . . . . upon the conditions and subject to the payment of the rental prescribed in the form of agreement of hire annexed to this order." The form of agreement is also set out in a schedule, and fixes the annual rental for the containers provided by the Council as 6s. 6d. per annum for a large container and 5s. for a small container, the Council to maintain them in good order except for damage occasioned by burning refuse or hot ashes or otherwise occasioned by the hirer. The regulations give the Council power to alter the terms of the form of agreement by resolution, with the exception of the prescribed rental.

The order of the Council may be directed to the occupier in cases only where the owner is unknown or cannot be found.

Failure to comply with the order within 14 days involves a penalty on conviction not exceeding £2, and in certain circumstances a continuing penalty not exceeding 5s. a day.

## SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

For births and deaths and the corresponding rates, the year under report consists of the 52 weeks ended, 2nd July, 1937. The rates are corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days. Births and deaths are attributed to the date of registration.

Unless the contrary is stated, all statistics in this report are exclusive of the Langa native location, which has a rapidly changing native population.

The births and deaths statistics are stated variously as :—

- (1) " Crude " or " uncorrected " ; including all births and deaths registered during the year as having occurred in Capetown.
- (2) " Corrected for outward transfers " ; which is the foregoing (1) after the deduction of deaths in Capetown of persons who were not Capetown residents and births in Capetown to mothers who were not Capetown residents.
- (3) " Corrected for outward and inward transfers " ; which is the foregoing (2) after the addition of deaths of Capetown residents in parts of the Union outside of Capetown and births in parts of the Union outside of Capetown to mothers who were Capetown residents.

Information as to outward transfers is available from the local returns for both Europeans and non-Europeans ; but in regard to inward transfers the information is supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, and is available in respect of Europeans only.

### POPULATION.

The returns of the census taken for the night of 4-5th May, 1936, are shown in the table on the next page.



CENSUS RETURN, 1936. MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Wards of the City, etc.	European.			Native.			Asiatic.			Other Coloured.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	European.			Native.			Asiatic.			Other Coloured.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Ward 1 ..	8,433	10,327	18,760	487	182	669	12	1	13	456	1,857	2,313	955	2,040	2,995	9,388	12,367	21,755
" 2 ..	2,164	1,874	4,038	727	133	860	79	19	98	1,477	1,640	3,117	2,283	1,792	4,075	4,447	3,666	8,113
" 3 ..	544	502	1,046	241	112	353	98	39	137	1,891	1,977	3,868	2,230	2,128	4,358	2,774	2,630	5,404
" 4 ..	4,737	5,356	10,093	452	155	607	132	51	183	2,590	3,309	5,899	3,174	3,515	6,689	7,911	8,871	16,782
" 5 ..	5,349	6,320	11,669	239	63	302	34	13	47	322	1,243	1,565	595	1,319	1,914	5,944	7,639	13,583
" 6 ..	3,695	3,625	7,320	674	283	957	287	144	431	9,133	9,598	18,731	10,094	10,025	20,119	13,789	13,650	27,439
" 7 ..	763	670	1,433	460	126	586	466	225	691	6,533	6,802	13,335	7,459	7,153	14,612	8,222	7,823	16,045
" 8 ..	5,925	6,251	12,176	224	86	310	154	58	212	4,049	4,706	8,755	4,427	4,850	9,277	10,352	11,101	21,453
" 9 ..	6,913	7,346	14,259	111	20	131	163	40	203	3,352	3,746	7,098	3,626	3,806	7,432	10,539	11,152	21,691
" 10 ..	6,572	7,215	13,787	138	47	185	72	34	106	926	1,571	2,497	1,136	1,652	2,788	7,708	8,867	16,575
" 11 ..	4,722	4,870	9,592	751	308	1,059	115	64	179	4,408	4,707	9,115	5,274	5,079	10,353	9,996	9,949	19,945
" 12 ..	5,177	5,494	10,671	816	510	1,326	278	131	409	9,116	9,715	18,831	10,210	10,356	20,566	15,387	15,850	31,237
" 13 ..	6,831	7,595	14,426	446	203	649	158	80	238	6,021	6,883	12,904	6,625	7,166	13,791	13,456	14,761	28,217
" 14 ..	2,761	3,380	6,141	346	124	470	64	37	101	2,148	2,592	4,740	2,558	2,753	5,311	5,319	6,133	11,452
" 15 ..	7,250	7,985	15,235	344	150	494	199	99	298	7,105	7,669	14,774	7,648	7,918	15,566	14,898	15,903	30,801
Langa ..	9	12	21	2,707	1,333	4,040	-	-	-	7	11	18	2,714	1,344	4,058	2,723	1,356	4,079
Added Area, Table Mountain ..	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	23	16	7	23	21	8	29
Shipping ..	574	84	658	1	-	1	100	-	100	12	-	12	113	-	113	687	84	771
Railway Passengers	230	75	305	29	6	35	-	-	-	70	9	79	99	15	114	329	90	419
Totals ..	72,654	78,982	151,636	9,193	3,841	13,034	2,411	1,035	3,446	59,632	68,042	127,674	71,236	72,918	144,154	143,890	151,900	295,790

M = Males. F = Females. P = Persons.

The estimated population at the middle of the year under report (31st December, 1936) for the Municipality exclusive of Langa location, is calculated from the figures for the 1936 census, together with the census figures for 1931 as regards Europeans and the census figures for 1926 as regards non-Europeans. It is as follows :—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European .. .. .	73,615	80,025	153,640
Native (not Langa) .. .. .	6,617	2,573	9,190
Asiatic .. .. .	2,449	1,051	3,500
Other Coloured .. .. .	60,617	69,160	129,780
Non-European .. .. .	69,683	82,787	142,470
All Races .. .. .	143,298	152,812	296,110

The rates for the year 1935-36 in this report are based on the above figures, and the births and deaths at the native location of Langa are excluded.

The figures for previous years given in this report have also been corrected in the light of the 1936 census figures. It is of interest to note the extent of the discrepancy in the estimate of the population for the year 1934-35, which was based on the 1926 and 1931 census for Europeans and the 1921 and 1926 census for non-Europeans. This estimate (exclusive of Langa and N'dabeni) was 147,700 for Europeans and 141,560 for non-Europeans as compared with a new estimate based on the 1936 census of 147,640 for Europeans and 135,470 for non-Europeans. Thus the previous estimate was practically correct for Europeans, but over-stated by 4.49 per cent. for non-Europeans. The total was over-estimated by 2.17 per cent.

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City for 31st December, 1936, exclusive of the harbour and shipping and Langa, are as follows :—

Wards.		European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point .. .. .	19,015	3,017	22,032
2	Harbour .. .. .	4,008	4,043	8,051
3	West Central .. .. .	1,003	4,342	5,345
4	Kloof .. .. .	10,135	6,680	16,815
5	Park .. .. .	11,791	1,902	13,693
6	East Central .. .. .	7,347	20,478	27,825
7	Castle .. .. .	1,422	14,750	16,172
8	Woodstock .. .. .	12,304	9,542	21,846
9	Salt River .. .. .	14,322	7,478	21,800
10	Mowbray .. .. .	13,929	2,754	16,683
11	Maitland .. .. .	10,010	10,723	20,733
12	*Rondebosch .. .. .	11,015	21,784	32,799
13	Claremont .. .. .	14,947	13,958	28,905
14	Kalk Bay .. .. .	6,150	5,409	11,559
15	Wynberg .. .. .	15,528	15,761	31,289
	City .. .. .	152,926	142,621	295,547

\* Exclusive of Langa.

The population of Langa location for the year 1936-37, based on the average of an enumeration made at the end of each month, was as follows :—

<i>European.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>All Races.</i>
19	—	4,671	4,690

The N'dabeni location, which had been in the course of evacuation for several years, was finally emptied and closed down on 31st December, 1935.

The estimated population of the whole Municipality, including Langa location, for 31st December, 1936, is as follows :—

<i>European.</i>	<i>Non-European.</i>	<i>All Races.</i>
153,659	147,141	300,800

#### AREA.

The area of the extended Municipality, on 30th June, 1937, amounted to 48,648 acres (76.0 sq. miles). The length of the main road passing through the Municipality from the boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about twenty-five miles.



QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW OF HEALTH STATISTICS.

In the annual report for 1930-31 ward statistics were given for the two quinquennia ended 30th June, 1926 and 30th June, 1931. The estimates of population were based on the censuses for 1921, 1926 and 1931, but, as the 1931 census did not enumerate non-Europeans, satisfactory estimates of the non-European population for the second quinquennium could not be made. The returns of the 1936 census which are now available include non-Europeans as well as Europeans and enable satisfactory estimates of both sections of the population to be made for a third quinquennium, viz., that ended 30th June, 1936, and also a revised estimate of the non-European population for the quinquennium ended June 1931. The figures for the three quinquennia are set out in the table on the next page.

EUROPEAN.

In the following table the European ward statistics for the quinquennium ended June, 1936 are set out again in order of rates.

ANNUAL EUROPEAN RATES FOR QUINQUENNium 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Birth rate.		Death rate.		Infant mortality rate.		Tuberculosis death rate.	
Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.
1	10·97	12	8·48	2	27·11	14	0·29
5	11·27	14	8·93	1	32·59	1	0·51
4	14·15	5	9·04	3	33·33	5	0·59
12	14·34	1	9·24	12	37·90	12	0·67
3	14·79	11	9·45	14	39·92	10	0·69
10	16·01	10	9·52	13	40·85	11	0·70
2	16·03	2	9·99	6	42·87	4	0·76
14	16·40	6	10·02	5	42·59	15	0·83
15	19·70	13	10·05	10	46·95	13	0·88
6	20·95	9	10·37	15	47·01	6	0·91
13	21·46	4	10·53	4	48·30	9	1·07
8	24·61	15	10·56	11	58·09	2	1·11
9	25·21	3	11·51	9	58·19	3	1·15
11	26·98	8	12·19	8	66·02	8	1·69
7	31·68	7	20·13	7	90·13	7	2·45

The following facts appear from an examination of these statistics as compared with those of the previous quinquennium (ended June, 1931):

Birth Rate.

For the whole municipality the birth rate fell by 15 per cent. It also fell for every ward except Ward 14, where it was almost unchanged. The percentage fall in the different wards are as follows : Wards 3 and 12, 27 ; Wards 1 and 8, 22 ; Ward 5, 20 ; Ward 7 and 10, 18 ; Wards 9 and 15, 17 ; Ward 6, 12 ; Ward 13, 11 ; Ward 11, 10 ; Ward 4 5 ; Ward 2, 3.

The three wards with the lowest birth rate (Wards 1, 5 and 4) are the same, and in the same order, as in the previous quinquennium.

The ward with the highest birth rate (Ward 7) is the same as in the previous quinquennium. The next three (Wards 11, 9 and 8) are the same, but in a different order.

General Death Rate.

For the whole municipality the general death rate fell by 2 per cent. In the six wards which had the lowest death rates in the previous quinquennium (Wards 14, 1, 5, 10, 4 and 13) the death rate increased, and in the other nine wards it fell ; so that there is a tendency to a flattening out of the differences between the wards. The percentage increases in the six wards were as follows : Ward 4, 15 ; Ward 1, 7 ; Ward 4, 6 ; Ward 10, 5 ; Wards 5 and 13, 2. The percentage falls in the nine wards were as follows : Ward 12, 20 ; Ward 11, 15 ; Ward 3, 9 ; Wards 6 and 7, 6 ; Ward 15, 5 ; Wards 2 and 9, 3 ; Ward 8, 0·5. Except in Wards 7, 10 and 11 the trend is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The ward with the lowest death rate (Ward 12) moves to that place owing to its fall of 20 per cent. The next three wards (Wards 14, 5 and 1) were in the first places in the previous quinquennium, but have changed their order.

The ward with the highest death rate (Ward 7) also had the highest rate in the previous quinquennium.

ANNUAL RATES (365 DAYS) FOR THE THREE QUINQUENNIA 1921-22 TO 1925-26 (A), 1926-27 TO 1930-31 (B) AND 1931-32 TO 1935-36 (C) FOR THE SEVERAL WARDS AND FOR THE WHOLE MUNICIPALITY (EXCLUSIVE OF N'DABENI AND LANGA).

Wards.	Population.						Birth Rates per 1,000 Persons.						Death Rates per 1,000 Persons.						Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.						Death Rates from Tuberculosis (all forms) per 1,000 Persons.						
	European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			European.			Non-Eur.			
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
1. Sea Point...	12,364	15,257	17,092	2,536	2,763	2,919	14,98	13,99	10,97	15,72	12,30	8,84	7,77	8,64	9,24	6,92	5,64	4,25	34,45	32,77	32,59	105,00	164,71	116,28	0,52	0,43	0,51	1,26	1,01	0,96	
2. Harbour ..	4,728	4,353	4,143	4,344	4,447	4,190	17,79	16,57	16,03	31,11	35,42	37,09	15,05	13,86	9,99	22,62	21,80	19,67	85,31	66,48	27,11	163,72	172,59	148,01	0,84	1,38	1,11	3,85	5,21	5,25	
3. West Central ..	1,847	1,618	1,217	4,046	4,542	4,416	18,57	20,25	14,79	57,80	58,05	53,54	13,82	12,59	11,51	31,03	30,33	26,77	104,65	73,17	33,33	171,31	162,24	151,44	1,08	1,85	1,15	4,44	4,97	5,75	
4. Kloof ..	9,604	9,860	9,949	6,405	6,786	6,720	15,07	14,89	14,15	46,93	47,13	49,43	8,39	9,14	10,53	22,31	21,68	23,96	57,85	53,06	48,30	154,51	140,00	122,22	0,66	0,57	0,76	3,52	3,92	4,94	
5. Park ..	9,383	10,199	11,255	2,172	2,050	1,944	14,38	14,14	11,27	34,04	36,57	26,75	8,50	8,87	9,04	15,60	14,82	11,22	33,97	41,55	42,59	153,64	93,33	103,85	0,70	0,53	0,59	2,02	3,41	2,68	
6. East Central ..	6,390	6,973	7,228	14,738	17,033	19,118	21,71	23,90	20,95	51,90	51,47	51,07	11,54	10,69	10,02	23,47	27,57	25,42	74,71	58,75	42,27	194,68	167,58	145,23	1,15	0,92	0,91	4,60	5,34	5,80	
7. Castle ..	3,599	2,191	1,471	11,698	13,181	14,143	34,98	38,85	31,68	57,21	53,46	52,65	13,85	21,52	20,13	29,12	28,01	25,26	84,69	86,85	90,13	167,71	167,94	135,37	1,37	1,46	2,45	5,44	5,64	5,35	
8. Woodstock ..	11,625	11,644	11,817	5,657	6,820	8,422	31,72	31,36	24,61	50,99	50,18	46,52	12,38	12,25	12,19	25,37	23,24	20,23	90,81	72,21	66,02	171,39	159,46	134,76	1,15	1,25	1,69	4,44	4,16	4,25	
9. Salt River ..	12,271	13,069	14,040	6,423	6,949	7,275	28,40	30,36	25,21	53,51	49,74	48,74	10,97	10,73	10,37	28,65	23,24	23,53	95,54	74,52	58,19	198,38	156,16	130,85	0,86	0,93	1,07	3,48	3,90	4,95	
10. Mowbray ..	9,783	11,876	13,304	3,366	3,191	2,911	21,27	19,53	16,01	45,25	44,41	39,02	10,55	9,05	9,52	19,43	19,17	18,34	51,72	47,37	46,95	154,45	131,17	126,76	0,92	0,57	0,69	3,32	3,51	3,57	
11. Maitland ..	4,442	6,059	8,296	5,252	7,053	9,180	30,47	30,14	26,98	70,00	67,40	57,69	10,32	11,18	9,45	44,68	37,07	29,24	82,47	83,15	58,09	205,53	190,92	158,99	0,94	0,89	0,70	5,58	6,15	6,64	
12. Rondebosch ..	5,746	7,092	9,570	8,599	11,003	16,940	22,79	19,52	14,34	52,02	55,99	49,47	11,27	10,65	8,48	30,51	32,48	24,19	66,97	54,83	37,90	303,21	206,68	163,01	0,76	0,73	0,67	3,52	4,96	4,70	
13. Claremont ..	8,441	10,343	12,777	9,614	12,089	13,228	23,17	24,03	21,46	44,18	44,23	49,76	8,50	9,83	10,05	21,36	20,47	23,48	59,12	67,52	40,85	171,75	150,28	142,51	0,43	0,54	0,88	3,38	3,64	4,35	
14. Kalk Bay ..	5,167	5,731	6,112	3,910	4,343	4,984	16,43	16,39	16,40	46,81	51,78	57,14	7,56	8,44	8,93	23,00	26,93	26,93	61,03	40,43	39,92	186,27	185,78	169,24	0,27	0,42	0,29	3,62	4,83	5,02	
15. Wynberg ..		*	12,520		*	13,700		23,69	19,70		55,23	51,72		*	11,14	10,56		27,41	24,12		63,92	47,01		*		*		*			
City (exclusive of Ward 15—Wynberg) ..	107,626	118,800	130,516	89,126	102,980	117,280	21,49	21,26	18,01	49,59	49,67	48,54	10,11	10,47	10,29	26,67	26,04	23,93	71,91	62,66	49,96	181,58	170,84	146,68	0,79	0,75	0,85	4,09	4,70	5,01	
City (Inclusive of Ward 15—Wynberg) ..		†	128,978		†	113,948		†	18,17		50,21	48,90		†	10,52	10,31		†	26,17	†	62,77	49,64		†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4,99

\* These figures are for the four years 1927-28 to 1930-31, the Wynberg figures for 1926-27 not being available.  
† The quinquennial figures are based on the whole Municipality, including Wynberg as from the year 1927-28 inclusive.



*Tuberculosis Death Rate.*

For the whole municipality the tuberculosis death rate rose by 14 per cent. It fell in six wards by the following percentages : Ward 3, 38 ; Ward 14, 31 ; Ward 11, 21 ; Ward 2, 20 ; Ward 12, 8 ; Ward 6, 1 : and increased in nine wards as follows : Ward 7, 68 ; Ward 13, 63 ; Ward 15, 38 ; Ward 8, 35 ; Ward 4, 33 ; Ward 10, 21 ; Ward 1, 19 ; Ward 9, 15 ; Ward 5, 11. The trend as it was between the two earlier quinquennia has been reversed in many of the wards.

The three wards with the lowest rate (Wards 14, 1 and 5) are the same, and in the same order, as in the previous quinquennium. The four wards with the lowest tuberculosis death rate are the same as those with the lowest general death rate.

The four wards with the highest tuberculosis rate (Wards 7, 8, 3 and 2) are the same as in the previous quinquennium, but in a different order. The three wards with the highest tuberculosis rate are the same as those with the highest general death rate.

*Infant Mortality Rate.*

For the whole municipality the infant mortality rate fell by 21 per cent. It fell in all the wards except two, viz., Wards 7 and 15, where the increase was 4 and 3 per cent. respectively. The percentage fall in the thirteen wards was as follows : Ward 2, 58 ; Ward 3, 54 ; Ward 13, 40 ; Ward 12, 31 ; Ward 11, 30 ; Ward 6, 28 ; Ward 15, 26 ; Ward 9, 22 ; Wards 4 and 8, 9 ; Wards 10 and 14, 1 ; Ward 1, 0.5. Except in two wards (Wards 11 and 13) the trend throughout is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The order of the wards differs considerably from that of the previous quinquennium (Ward 7 is the ward with the highest rate in both), and also from the order as regards the general death rate (Wards 7 and 8 are the two wards with the highest rate in both).

## NON-EUROPEAN.

In the following table the non-European ward statistics for the quinquennium ended June, 1936, are set out again in order of rates :

ANNUAL NON-EUROPEAN RATES FOR QUINQUENNIUM 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Birth rate.		Death rate.		Infant mortality rate.		Tuberculosis death rate.	
Ward.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.	Word.	Rate.	Ward.	Rate.
1	8.84	1	4.25	5	103.85	1	0.96
5	26.75	5	11.22	1	116.28	5	2.68
2	37.09	10	18.34	4	122.22	10	3.57
10	39.02	2	19.67	10	126.76	8	4.25
8	46.52	8	20.23	9	130.85	13	4.35
9	48.74	13	23.48	8	134.76	12	4.70
4	49.43	9	23.53	7	135.37	15	4.83
12	49.47	4	23.96	13	142.51	4	4.94
13	49.76	15	24.12	6	145.23	9	4.95
6	51.07	12	24.19	2	148.01	14	5.02
15	51.72	7	25.26	15	150.71	2	5.25
7	52.65	6	25.42	3	151.44	7	5.35
3	53.54	3	26.77	11	158.99	3	5.75
14	57.14	14	26.93	12	163.01	6	5.80
11	57.69	11	29.24	14	169.24	11	6.64

The following facts appear from an examination of these statistics as compared with those of the previous quinquennium (ended June, 1931) :

*Birth Rate.*

For the whole municipality the birth rate fell by 3 per cent. It increased in four wards by the following percentages : Ward 13, 13 ; Ward 14, 10 ; Wards 2 and 4, 5. It decreased in the other eleven wards by the following percentages : Ward 1, 28 ; Ward 5, 27 ; Ward 11, 14 ; Wards 10 and 12, 12 ; Ward 3, 8 ; Ward 8, 7 ; Ward 15, 6 ; Wards 7 and 9, 2 ; Ward 6, 1. Except in Wards 3, 5 and 12 the trend throughout is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The ward with the lowest birth rate (Ward 1) is the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the ward with the highest birth rate (Ward 11).

*General Death Rate.*

For the whole municipality the general death rate fell by 8 per cent. It increased in three wards by the following percentages : Ward 13, 15 ; Ward 4, 11 ; Ward 9, 1. It remained unchanged in Ward 14. It decreased in the other eleven wards by the following percentages : Wards 1 and 12, 25 ; Ward 5, 24 ; Ward 11, 21 ; Ward 8, 13 ; Wards 3 and 15, 12 ; Wards 2 and 7, 10 ; Ward 6, 8 ; Ward 10, 4. Except in Wards 4, 9, 12, 13 and 14, the trend is in the same direction as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The three wards with the lowest death rate (Wards 1, 5 and 10) are the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the ward with the highest death rate (Ward 11).

*Tuberculosis Death Rate.*

For the whole municipality the tuberculosis death rate rose by 5 per cent. It fell in five wards by the following percentages : Ward 5, 21 ; Ward 15, 9 ; Wards 1, 7 and 12, 5. It increased in the other ten wards by the following percentages : Ward 9, 27 ; Ward 4, 26 ; Ward 13, 20 ; Ward 3, 16 ; Ward 6, 9 ; Ward 11, 8 ; Ward 14, 4 ; Wards 8 and 10, 2 ; Ward 2, 1. Except in Wards 5, 7, 8 and 12, the trend is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The three wards with the lowest death rate (Wards 1, 5 and 10) are the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the ward with the highest death rate (Ward 11). These wards occupy the same positions as regards their general death rates.

*Infant mortality rate.*

For the whole municipality the infant mortality rate fell by 13 per cent. It also fell in every ward except Ward 5, where it rose by 11 per cent. The percentages decreases in the other wards were as follows : Ward 1, 29 ; Ward 12, 21 ; Ward 7, 19 ; Ward 11, 17 ; Ward 9, 16 ; Ward 8, 15 ; Ward 2, 14 ; Wards 4 and 6, 13 ; Ward 15, 11 ; Ward 14, 9 ; Ward 3, 7 ; Ward 13, 5 ; Ward 11, 3. Except in Wards 1, 2, 5, 7 and 12, the trend is in the same directions as it was between the two earlier quinquennia.

The ward with the lowest mortality rate (Ward 5) is the same as in the previous quinquennium, and also the three wards with the highest rates (Wards 14, 12 and 11), but in a different order.

COMPARISON BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NON-EUROPEAN RATES.

The non-European birth and death rates are in each case greater than the European. The ratios non-European/European are shown below for the quinquennia ended (1) June, 1936 and (2) June, 1931 :

									(1)	(2)
Birth rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.3
Death rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.5
Infant mortality rate		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.7
Tuberculosis death rate		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	6.4

To contrast the European rates in wards of differing social character, a comparison may be made between the combined rates for Wards 1 (Sea Point), 5 (Park), 12 (Rondebosch) and 14 (Kalk Bay), which are largely " better-class " in character, and those for Wards 8 (Woodstock) and 9 (Salt River), which are predominantly " working class." The following ratios are the combined rates of Wards 8 and 9 divided by those for Wards 1, 5, 12 and 14, for the quinquennium ended June, 1936 :

Birth rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Death rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2
Infant mortality rate		..	..	..	..	..	1.6
Tuberculosis death rate		..	..	..	..	..	2.5



## BIRTHS.

In the following table are shown the births and birth rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1936-37 :—

	Births.		Natural increase.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans :				
uncorrected .. .. .	2,933	19·14	1,223	7·98
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,608	17·02	1,125	7·34
corrected for outward and inward transfers .. .. .	2,635	17·20	1,123	7·33
Natives (not Langa) :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	324	35·35	126	13·75
Asiatics :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	179	51·28	135	38·68
Other Coloured :				
corrected for outward transfers ..	6,372	49·23	3,845	29·71
All Non-Europeans :				
uncorrected .. .. .	7,025	49·44	4,026	28·34
corrected for outward transfers ..	6,875	48·39	4,106	28·90
All Races :				
uncorrected .. .. .	9,959*	33·73	5,249	17·78
corrected for outward transfers ..	9,484*	32·12	5,331	17·71

\* Including one birth of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European birth rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2·8 times as great as the European (Natives, 2·1, Asiatic, 3·0, Coloured 2·9).

In Table C, on page 135, the annual birth rate and rate of natural increase for twenty-four years are set out in years and quinquennia.

As compared with the previous year the European birth rate showed a decrease of 5·9 per cent., and the non-European an increase of 5·4 per cent.

The natural increase of the non-European population (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was 3·6 times as great as that of the European population ; expressed as per 1,000 population it was 3·9 times as great (Natives, 1·9, Asiatics, 5·3, Coloured, 4·0).

In Table B, on page 134, the births and still-births, in wards, are tabulated by race and legitimacy and the births by sex.

The number of male births per 100 female births (corrected for outward transfers) was 103·9 amongst Europeans and 99·4 amongst non-Europeans.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 4·7 amongst Europeans and 21·9 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C, on page 135.

The number of still-births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 455, of which 101 were European, 354 non-European. Corrected for outward transfers the number was 412 (88 European and 324 non-European).

2,507 births (1,384 European and 1,123 non-European) and 161 still-births (51 European and 110 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the Municipality. Corrected for outward transfers the births in institutions were 2,077 live births (1,088 European and 989 non-European), and 118 still-births (38 European and 80 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 21·9 of all live births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 41·7 amongst Europeans and 14·4 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 20·6, 37·4 and 13·7.

Other statistics, based on birth notifications, will be found at pages 74, 75.

Births in the Langa location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 142.

For the purpose of comparison statistical particulars as to births in the Union of South Africa, in other towns, and in England and Wales, are set out in Table E on page 137.

DEATHS.

In the following table are shown the deaths and death rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1936-37 —

	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
European :		
uncorrected .. .. .	1,710	11·16
corrected for outward transfers ..	1,483	9·68
corrected for outward and inward transfers .. .. .	1,512	9·87
Natives (not Langa) :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	198	21·60
Asiatics :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	44	12·61
Other Coloured :		
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,527	19·52
All Non-Europeans :		
uncorrected .. .. .	2,999	21·11
corrected for outward transfers ..	2,769	19·49
All Races :		
uncorrected .. .. .	4,710*	15·95
corrected for outward transfers ..	4,253*	14·40

\* Including one death of unknown race.

The death rate for the year (all races) was the lowest ever recorded for Capetown. For Europeans the rate was 9·4 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 6·1 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium. The non-European death rate was the lowest ever recorded : it was 18·1 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 18·6 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium. The causes of death showing the greatest decline are referred to on page 37.

As a result of the large relative decline in the non-European death rate, the non-European rate was 2·0 times as great as the European, the lowest figure in that respect yet reached. The figure was 2·2 for Natives, 1·3 for Asiatics and 2·0 for Coloured.

In Table C, on page 135, the annual death rate for 24 years is set out in years and quinquennia.

In the following table the deaths for each race are classified according to cause of death :—



## CITY OF CAPETOWN : TOTAL DEATHS, 1936-37.

(Corrected for outward transfers in the case of non-Europeans and all races, and for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans.)

	Euro- pean.	Native (not Langa).	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.	Non- Euro- pean.	Total All Races.	Native (Langa).
Enteric fever .. ..	2	—	2	11	13	15	1
Typhus fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	1	3	4	4	—
Scarlet fever .. ..	3	—	—	1	1	4	—
Whooping cough .. ..	3	4	—	19	23	26	—
Diphtheria .. ..	2	—	1	11	12	14	1
Influenza .. ..	13	3	—	14	17	30	—
Plague .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis lethargica ..	2	—	—	1	1	3	—
Cerebrospinal fever ..	7	—	—	9	9	16	—
Tuberculosis, respiratory system .. ..	73	46	5	461	512	585	19
Tuberculous meningitis ..	10	1	1	44	46	56	2
Other tuberculous dis- eases .. ..	3	3	—	34	37	40	1
Leprosy .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .. ..	10	9	1	86	96	106	—
General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis ..	7	3	—	14	17	24	—
Malaria .. ..	2	—	—	1	1	3	—
Other infectious and para- sitic diseases .. ..	25	2	1	23	26	51	1
Cancer, malignant disease	201	2	1	96	99	300	2
Diabetes .. ..	45	—	2	22	24	69	—
Other general diseases ..	28	2	2	63	67	95	3
Cerebral haemorrhage, em- bolism and throm- bosis .. ..	18	1	—	5	6	24	—
Other diseases of the ner- vous system and sense organs .. ..	30	3	1	53	57	87	1
Heart disease .. ..	321	11	3	198	212	533	4
Aneurysm .. ..	6	—	—	5	5	11	—
Arterio-sclerosis .. ..	165	7	4	125	136	301	2
Other circulatory diseases	3	2	—	7	9	12	—
Bronchitis .. ..	35	15	3	154	172	207	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	57	30	7	280	317	374	9
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) without tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	20	4	1	26	31	51	2
Peptic ulcer .. ..	12	—	1	7	8	20	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .. ..	27	11	2	238	251	278	14
Appendicitis .. ..	6	2	1	3	6	12	—
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	16	—	—	5	5	21	—
Other diseases of liver, etc.	13	1	—	8	9	22	—
Other digestive diseases ..	22	2	—	45	47	69	—
Acute and chronic nephri- tis .. ..	85	6	—	84	90	175	—
Other genito-urinary di- seases (non-venereal)	30	—	—	18	18	48	—
Puerperal sepsis .. ..	1	—	—	7	7	8	—
Other diseases of pregnan- cy and puerperal state .. ..	7	2	1	25	28	35	1
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy .. ..	69	9	1	201	211	280	3
Senility .. ..	32	—	—	14	14	46	1
Suicide .. ..	18	—	—	3	3	21	—
Other violence .. ..	49	15	2	62	79	128	4
Other defined causes ..	26	1	—	26	27	53	—
Causes ill-defined, or un- known .. ..	5	1	—	14	15	21*	—
Total .. ..	1,512	198	44	2,527	2,769	4,282*	73

\*Including the death of a newly-born child of unknown race.

In the following table the same data are given for the quinquennium 1932-33 to 1936-37, expressed as death rates, per 1000 population concerned :—

## CITY OF CAPETOWN: DEATH RATES FOR QUINQUENNIAL 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

(Corrected for outward transfers in the case of non-Europeans and all races, and for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans.)

	Euro- pean.	Native (not Langa & N'dabeni).	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.	Non- Euro- pean.	Total All Races.	Native (Langa & N'dabeni).
Enteric fever .. ..	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.10
Typhus fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.10
Scarlet fever .. ..	0.01	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Whooping cough .. ..	0.04	0.44	0.06	0.41	0.40	0.21	0.24
Diphtheria .. ..	0.05	—	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.05
Influenza .. ..	0.13	0.16	—	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14
Plague .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .. ..	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
Encephalitis lethargica ..	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebrospinal fever ..	0.03	0.07	—	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.05
Tuberculosis, respiratory system .. ..	0.71	4.33	1.73	4.11	4.07	2.32	4.82
Tuberculous meningitis ..	0.07	0.19	0.18	0.38	0.36	0.21	0.48
Other tuberculous di- seases .. ..	0.03	0.28	0.06	0.30	0.29	0.16	0.62
Leprosy .. ..	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Syphilis .. ..	0.07	0.60	0.24	0.75	0.72	0.38	0.48
General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis ..	0.04	0.21	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.09	—
Malaria .. ..	0.01	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Other infectious and para- sitic diseases .. ..	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.24
Cancer, malignant disease	1.31	0.23	0.54	0.79	0.74	1.18	0.52
Diabetes .. ..	0.29	0.02	0.54	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.05
Other general diseases ..	0.18	0.39	0.30	0.42	0.41	0.29	0.38
*Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and throm- bosis .. ..	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.05
Other diseases of the ner- vous system and sense organs .. ..	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.52	0.49	0.36	0.33
Heart disease .. ..	1.81	0.67	1.79	1.63	1.57	1.70	0.86
Aneurysm .. ..	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	—
*Arterio-sclerosis .. ..	0.89	0.44	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.79	0.43
Other circulatory diseases	0.06	0.19	—	0.04	0.05	0.06	—
Bronchitis .. ..	0.18	1.67	1.07	1.42	1.43	0.78	1.00
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	0.54	3.41	1.91	2.92	2.92	1.68	2.77
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) without tuberculosis	0.01	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Miners' phthisis (silicosis) with tuberculosis ..	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
Other respiratory diseases	0.13	0.30	0.60	0.31	0.32	0.22	0.33
Peptic ulcer .. ..	0.09	—	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .. ..	0.20	1.55	0.72	2.51	2.40	1.26	2.86
Appendicitis .. ..	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	0.09	—	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	—
Other diseases of liver, etc.	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
Other digestive diseases ..	0.22	0.37	0.18	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.14
Acute and chronic nephri- tis .. ..	0.53	0.58	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.43
Other genito-urinary di- seases (non-venereal)	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.05
Puerperal sepsis .. ..	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	—
Other diseases of pregnan- cy and puerperal state .. ..	0.04	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.14
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy .. ..	0.40	1.23	0.78	1.63	1.58	0.97	1.24
Senility .. ..	0.26	0.05	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.14
Suicide .. ..	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.07	—
Other violence .. ..	0.38	1.04	0.42	0.56	0.59	0.48	0.67
Other defined causes ..	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19
Causes ill-defined, or un- known .. ..	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.06	—
Total .. ..	10.34	19.92	14.45	22.96	22.56	16.19	20.07

\* There has been some variation in the allocation of deaths as between these two causes.

In the following table the deaths from certain causes during the year under review, and the corresponding death rates, are compared with the ten years preceding :—



Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												Death rates per 1,000 population.	
		1926. — 1927.	1927. — 1928.	1928. — 1929.	1929. — 1930.	1930. — 1931.	1931. — 1932.	1932. — 1933.	1933. — 1934.	1934. — 1935.	1935. — 1936.	Average for 10 years.	1936. — 1937.	Mean for 10 years.	1936. — 1937.
Enteric fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	15 27	9 23	13 23	8 16	8 21	10 22	3 4	2 7	3 8	3 5	7.4 15.6	1 9	0.06 0.14	0.01 0.07
Smallpox ..	Eur. Non-E.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chicken-pox ..	Eur. Non-E.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 0.3	- -	- 0.00	- -
Measles ..	Eur. Non-E.	9 38	2 11	9 6	1 12	- 17	8 35	- -	3 22	6 5	3 -	4.1 14.6	- 3	0.03 0.13	- 0.02
Scarlet fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	- -	3 -	- 1	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 1	0.9 0.3	2 1	0.01 0.00	0.01 0.01
Whooping cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	7 19	19 67	11 22	6 15	8 50	8 42	7 25	- 16	5 19	8 164	7.9 43.9	2 21	0.06 0.40	0.01 0.17
Diphtheria	Eur. Non-E.	12 16	10 10	12 14	14 11	8 10	4 11	8 5	6 10	8 18	9 14	9.1 11.9	2 11	0.07 0.11	0.01 0.09
Influenza ..	Eur. Non-E.	13 18	17 44	18 31	30 24	7 25	25 40	9 17	8 9	25 25	29 29	18.1 26.2	10 16	0.15 0.24	0.07 0.13
Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	- -	3 5	4 5	4 3	2 2	3 2	1 3	1 -	4 2	2 2	2.4 2.4	2 -	0.02 0.02	0.01 -
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.	Eur. Non-E.	1 -	2 1	1 -	3 1	- 2	- -	1 2	- -	1 3	- -	0.9 0.9	2 -	0.01 0.01	0.01 -
Encephalitis lethargica.	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 2	3 3	3 -	- 3	5 -	- 1	- -	2 1	1 4	2.1 1.9	1 -	0.02 0.02	0.01 -
Meningococcal meningitis.	Eur. Non-E.	6 29	13 79	14 57	7 25	3 14	3 19	4 14	3 16	2 13	- 9	5.5 27.5	7 8	0.04 0.25	0.05 0.06
Syphilis ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 67	7 77	10 76	7 89	11 82	8 120	7 81	8 84	9 89	8 88	7.9 85.3	8 85	0.06 0.77	0.06 0.67

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS  
(EXCLUDING WYNBERG)—continued.

Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												Death rates per 1,000 population.		
		1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Average for 10 years.	1936.	Mean for 10 years.	1936.	1937.
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	Eur. Non-E.	83 399	83 383	65 389	69 433	74 448	77 516	98 512	104 532	100 471	92 499	84.5 458.2	67 459	0.68 4.16	0.49 3.63	
Tuberculosis—other forms	Eur. Non-E.	14 50	17 70	13 78	13 98	14 72	19 20	19 82	10 82	14 76	19 76	15.2 70.4	12 67	0.12 0.64	0.09 0.53	
Cancer, malignant disease ..	Eur. Non-E.	114 62	119 62	130 72	135 76	162 74	150 94	157 83	169 93	165 87	187 100	148.8 80.3	179 86	1.19 0.73	1.30 0.68	
Rheumatic fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	7 18	11 15	7 17	6 17	8 12	12 31	7 17	8 19	9 27	6 34	8.1 20.7	21 53	0.06 0.19	0.15 0.42	
* Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism & apoplexy	Eur. Non-E.	35 38	37 33	49 20	31 29	43 37	79 47	114 94	67 64	22 9	11 12	48.8 38.3	16 5	0.39 0.35	0.12 0.04	
* Arterio-sclerosis ..	Eur. Non-E.	54 26	66 27	67 49	72 33	53 31	55 36	47 18	79 46	150 110	163 113	80.6 48.9	153 120	0.65 0.44	1.11 0.95	
Heart disease ..	Eur. Non-E.	146 202	208 203	218 201	214 209	227 211	179 183	192 162	197 191	259 203	239 212	207.9 197.7	287 191	1.67 1.79	2.08 1.51	
Bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy ..	Eur. Non-E.	128 760	129 743	119 549	90 515	83 500	129 564	81 490	80 485	130 737	109 585	107.8 592.8	88 453	0.86 5.38	0.64 3.58	
Diarrhœa and enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	68 446	54 372	53 360	59 362	61 314	59 410	39 245	39 397	38 328	29 297	49.9 353.1	27 245	0.40 3.21	0.20 1.94	
Nephritis and Bright's disease	Eur. Non-E.	61 78	66 72	68 70	62 98	59 67	58 79	48 54	55 67	67 75	77 100	62.1 76.0	78 82	0.50 0.69	0.57 0.65	
Puerperal fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 7	4 9	5 6	2 8	4 8	1 8	2 6	2 5	4 9	4 11	3.2 7.7	1 6	0.03 0.07	0.01 0.05	
Congenital debility and malformations, including premature birth	Eur. Non-E.	46 170	44 140	46 170	61 187	54 189	57 176	36 180	33 156	44 156	45 162	46.6 168.6	46 142	0.37 1.53	0.33 1.12	
External causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	78 74	66 59	49 87	65 87	79 86	76 63	69 64	56 69	75 83	67 92	68.0 76.4	55 75	0.55 0.69	0.40 0.59	

\* There has been some variation in the allocation of deaths as between these two causes.



In Europeans the chief reductions in mortality accounting for the fall in the death rate for 1936-37 were from tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis, external causes (*i.e.*, violence, etc.), and infectious diseases (including influenza, diphtheria, enteric fever, whooping cough and measles). In non-Europeans the fall in the death rate was due especially to lessened mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis, tuberculosis, infectious diseases (including whooping cough, cerebrospinal fever, measles, influenza and syphilis) and congenital causes.

In Table A, pages 116 to 133, the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and ward.

In Table D, on page 136, will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

In Table E, on page 137, the death rates for the Union of South Africa, in certain other towns, and in England and Wales, are set out for purposes of comparison.

Deaths in the Langa native location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 142.

#### DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of the Capetown European deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa :—

Institution.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (outward transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Somerset Hospital .. .. .	Male	114	130	83	104	31	26
	Female	52	76	35	56	17	20
City Hospital .. .. .	Male	35	124	27	101	8	23
	Female	33	113	20	95	13	18
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital .. .. .	Male	24	57	21	42	3	15
	Female	25	35	21	23	4	12
Valkenberg Mental Hospital .. .. .	Male	27	46	16	24	11	22
	Female	30	18	20	9	10	9
Capetown Infirmary .. .. .	Male	43	34	40	30	3	4
	Female	21	22	20	20	1	2
Woodstock Hospital .. .. .	Male	33	38	19	30	14	8
	Female	20	27	17	19	3	8
Mowbray and Rondebosch Hospital .. .. .	Male	16	19	13	10	3	9
	Female	12	15	6	13	6	2
Volkshospitaal .. .. .	Male	40	1	23	—	17	1
	Female	22	—	13	—	9	—
Peninsula Maternity Hospital .. .. .	Male	6	12	5	8	1	4
	Female	7	33	7	25	—	8
Monastery Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	28	—	22	—	6	—
	Female	9	—	9	—	—	—
Hof Street Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	12	—	7	—	5	—
	Female	11	—	7	—	4	—
Diakones Hospital .. .. .	Male	10	—	8	—	2	—
	Female	9	—	8	—	1	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	8	—	4	—	4	—
	Female	8	—	6	—	2	—
Alexandra Institution .. .. .	Male	8	—	8	—	—	—
	Female	8	—	7	—	1	—
Monte Rosa Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	7	—	4	—	3	—
	Female	5	—	5	—	—	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	9	—	6	—	3	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
St. Monica's Home .. .. .	Male	—	9	—	9	—	—
	Female	—	3	—	3	—	—
Capetown Gaol .. .. .	Male	—	11	—	6	—	5
	Female	—	1	—	—	—	1
" Vrede Oord " .. .. .	Male	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Female	—	10	—	9	—	1
King's House Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	8	—	7	—	1	—
Booth Memorial Home .. .. .	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	5	—	2	—	3	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home .. .. .	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
City Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm .. .. .	Male	—	7	—	2	—	5
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dunmore Nursing Home .. .. .	Male	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Female	5	—	5	—	—	—
Lady Buxton Home .. .. .	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—

Institution.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (outward transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Biblis Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—
Salubritas Nursing Home .. ..	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
Ladies' Christian Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—
Camp Ground Nursing Home.. ..	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Onslow Nursing Home.. ..	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Struben Memorial Home .. ..	Male	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Nazareth House .. ..	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Trafalgar Nursing Home .. ..	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kliniek Voorwaarts .. ..	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Princess Christian Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dorcas Homes .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sandgate Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Longroyd Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Delherbe Nursing Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	—	—	2	—
Notley Nursing Home.. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gardens Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ The Rest,” Tuin Plein .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsh Memorial Home.. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cambridge Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor Nursing Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home .. ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenilworth Nursing Home .. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	Male	458	490	336	368	122	122
	Female	337	355	257	274	80	81
Institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa.							
General Hospitals .. ..	Male			6			
	Female			4			
Nursing Homes .. ..	Male			2			
	Female			2			
Mental Hospitals .. ..	Male			1			
	Female			1			
Sanatoriums .. ..	Male			—			
	Female			1			
Totals .. ..	Male			9			
	Female			8			
Langa Hospital.. ..	Male	—	19	—	15	—	4
	Female	—	6	—	6	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 34·8 per cent, took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 46·5 and of non-European deaths 28·2. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 405 (202 Europeans, and 203 non-Europeans) did not belong to Capetown, and when corrected for outward transfers the percentages are Europeans 40·0 per cent., non-Europeans 23·2 per cent., and all races 29·0 per cent. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 40·1, 21·0 and 27·2. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the Municipality the percentage of deaths of Capetown Europeans which took place in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 40·0.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are deaths which occurred in the hospital in Langa native location.



SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following table, deaths are arranged according to the month of registration and classified as to race and sex.

Month.	No. of weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July .. ..	4	54	58	112	51	56	107	106	85	191
August .. .	4	78	43	121	74	43	117	106	97	203
September ..	5	85	72	157	84	71	155	145	99	244
October .. .	4	64	61	125	62	60	122	91	98	189
November .. .	4	77	52	129	76	52	128	86	101	187
December .. .	5	68	58	126	67	57	124	127	124	251
January .. .	4	61	50	111	60	49	109	124	114	238
February .. .	4	55	57	112	54	55	109	153	127	280
March .. .	5	73	61	134	71	61	132	136	112	248
April .. .	4	58	54	112	57	54	111	115	114	229
May .. .	4	57	64	121	56	64	120	111	102	213
June .. .	5	83	69	152	81	68	149	153	143	296
Year .. .	52	813	699	1,512	793	690	1,483	1,453	1,316	2,769

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death in each month of the year (European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers ; non-European corrected for outward transfers only).

Diseases.	Race.	July (4 weeks).	August (4 weeks).	September (5 weeks).	October (4 weeks).	November (4 weeks).	December (5 weeks).	January (4 weeks).	February (4 weeks).	March (5 weeks).	April (4 weeks).	May (4 weeks).	June (5 weeks).	Year (52 weeks.)
Enteric fever .. ..	Eur.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	—	2	1	13
Smallpox .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Scarlet fever .. ..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	3	2	1	4	1	23
Diphtheria .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	Non-E.	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	12
Influenza .. ..	Eur.	1	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	13
	Non-E.	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	17
Erysipelas .. ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis .. ..	Eur.	1	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	10
	Non-E.	10	10	6	5	4	8	8	9	5	11	7	13	96
Tuberculosis, respiratory system .. ..	Eur.	5	7	8	3	5	5	4	6	12	2	7	9	73
	Non-E.	36	32	48	27	40	52	46	51	41	49	46	44	512
Tuberculosis, other forms .. ..	Eur.	2	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	13
	Non-E.	5	6	5	5	6	10	9	6	10	5	10	6	83
Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	Eur.	16	13	23	17	8	17	16	18	19	22	14	18	201
	Non-E.	6	2	9	12	9	14	10	11	8	4	4	10	99
Rheumatic fever .. ..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
	Non-E.	2	2	1	3	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	4	20
Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism and apoplexy .. ..	Eur.	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	3	18
	Non-E.	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Arterio-sclerosis .. ..	Eur.	8	12	26	14	13	13	7	15	17	16	7	17	165
	Non-E.	9	10	15	7	10	24	3	10	11	7	12	18	136
Heart disease .. ..	Eur.	19	26	32	25	36	29	29	14	16	26	31	33	321
	Non-E.	20	16	27	12	15	17	22	13	15	14	13	28	212
Bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy .. ..	Eur.	11	9	7	7	9	10	5	5	8	6	8	14	99
	Non-E.	29	46	64	34	38	41	40	39	40	39	26	61	497
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. ..	Eur.	3	1	3	2	5	3	1	5	4	3	1	1	32
	Non-E.	9	8	9	10	9	22	29	50	40	42	29	18	275
Nephritis and Bright's disease .. ..	Eur.	8	11	9	9	8	8	3	5	8	3	7	6	85
	Non-E.	5	10	8	8	8	6	6	9	8	9	5	8	99
Puerperal fever .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	7
Congenital debility and malformations, including premature birth .. ..	Eur.	3	2	8	6	1	5	2	8	4	3	7	3	52
	Non-E.	15	14	16	14	13	10	12	14	8	16	8	20	160
External causes .. ..	Eur.	7	3	1	4	4	8	4	9	6	6	4	8	67
	Non-E.	9	3	2	6	8	5	7	11	6	6	8	11	82

Reference to Tables K to O, on pages 143 to 147 will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

The deaths during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex ; the corresponding rates are also shown :—

	Race.	Uncorrected.		Corrected for outward transfers.		Corrected for outward and inward transfers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deaths ..	European ..	933	777	793	690	813	699
	Native (not Langa) ..			127	71		
	Asiatic ..			33	11		
	Other Coloured			1,293	1,234		
	Non-European	1,595	1,404	1,453	1,316		
	All Races ..	2,528	2,181	2,246	2,006		
	Native (Langa)			42	31		
Death Rates per 1,000 population concerned	European ..	12·71	9·74	10·80	8·65	11·07	8·76
	Native (not Langa) ..			19·22	27·78		
	Asiatic ..			13·51	10·50		
	Other Coloured			21·39	17·89		
	Non-European	22·95	19·34	20·91	18·13		
	All Races ..	17·69	14·31	15·72	13·16		
	Native (Langa)			15·83	23·73		

It will be seen from the above figures that in Europeans the male death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) was 26·4 per cent. greater than the female ; and in non-Europeans the male death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 15·3 per cent. greater than the female (Asiatics, 28·7, Coloured, 19·6 ; in Natives the male death rate was 30·8 per cent. less than the female, due presumably to different age distribution in the two sexes).



## AGE AT DEATH.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarized in the following table :—

	No. of deaths.			Percentage of all deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>A. Europeans :</b>						
Under 1 year .. ..	67	56	123	8·24	8·01	8·13
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	24	19	43	2·95	2·72	2·84
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	44	35	79	5·41	5·01	5·23
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	329	268	597	40·47	38·34	39·49
„ 65 years .. ..	349	321	670	42·93	45·92	44·31
<b>Total European deaths ..</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>
<b>B. Non-Europeans :</b>						
Under 1 year .. ..	411	338	749	28·29	25·68	27·05
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	200	215	415	13·76	16·34	14·99
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	128	175	303	8·81	13·30	10·94
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	575	433	1,008	39·57	32·90	36·40
„ 65 years .. ..	139	155	294	9·57	11·78	10·62
<b>Total Non-European deaths</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>

A. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward transfers.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under 5 years of age constitute 11·0 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 42·0 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans ; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 16·2 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 53·0 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

In the following table are shown the deaths of infants under one year of age for the Municipality of Capetown in the year 1936-37 and the rates of infant mortality :—

	No. of deaths under one year of age.	Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
<b>European :</b>		
uncorrected .. ..	145	49·4
corrected for outward transfers .. ..	123	47·2
corrected for outward and inward transfers ..	123	46·7
<b>Natives (not Langa) :</b>		
corrected for outward transfers .. ..	49	151·2
<b>Asiatics :</b>		
corrected for outward transfers .. ..	7	39·1
<b>Other Coloured :</b>		
corrected for outward transfers .. ..	693	108·8
<b>All Non-Europeans :</b>		
uncorrected .. ..	784	111·6
corrected for outward transfers .. ..	749	108·9
<b>All Races :</b>		
uncorrected .. ..	930*	93·4
corrected for outward transfers .. ..	873*	92·0

\*Including one death of unknown race.

The infant mortality for the year (all races) was the lowest ever recorded for Capetown. For Europeans the rate was 4.5 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, but 5.0 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium. The non-European infant mortality rate was by far the lowest ever recorded: it was 25.2 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 26.0 per cent. less than that of the preceding quinquennium.

The non-European infant mortality rate was 2.3 times as great as the European. This is a lower figure than in any recent year, and is the result of the large relative decline in the non-European rate,

Reference to the tables below will show that the fall in the infant mortality was due especially to lessened mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis, bronchitis and pneumonia, and infectious diseases (including whooping cough, measles, syphilis and tuberculosis). To a great extent it was dependent on favourable seasonal conditions as regards intestinal and respiratory diseases, and the fact that measles and whooping cough were both in a phase of quiescence,

The same tables show that the year was characterized by a similar decline in the mortality of infants between one and two years of age. The rate of such mortality for Europeans showed a reduction of 17.7 per cent, as compared with that of the preceding quinquennium, and the non-European mortality a reduction of 28.8 per cent. The chief causes were decreases in deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis (in non-Europeans) whooping cough, measles, and (in non-Europeans) tuberculosis and syphilis.

The great bulk of the mortality from the "common infectious diseases," shown in the first column of the tables referred to, is caused by measles and whooping cough.

In Table C, on page 135, the annual infant mortality rate for twenty-four years is set out in years and quinquennia,

## MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

## INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Death classification number (See Table A.)	006-011.		030-040.		042.		402-406.		456.		700-751 & 753.					
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.		Tuberculous diseases.		Syphilis.		Bronchitis and pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and enteritis.		Developmental diseases.		Miscellaneous diseases (remainder)		Total mortality (all causes).	
Year.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1914-1915 ..	5.9	12.6	1.7	3.4	0.4	5.9	11.3	48.5	31.0	63.6	33.1	58.5	17.2	32.1	100.4	224.4
1915-1916 ..	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.4	7.6	9.7	43.8	29.4	57.6	24.6	51.4	12.7	26.2	79.1	189.3
1916-1917 ..	5.4	12.1	4.5	2.5	1.7	8.2	14.0	56.6	23.1	57.5	35.5	53.0	12.0	36.9	96.2	226.7
1917-1918 ..	2.4	5.0	1.2	1.9	1.6	12.1	5.7	50.4	27.7	53.2	26.0	48.0	14.7	30.6	79.1	200.9
1918-1919 ..	2.3	4.0	0.9	2.8	1.8	7.0	19.9	77.3	35.3	59.6	28.6	49.2	25.8	98.1	114.6	297.8
1919-1920 ..	2.8	3.6	0.8	2.2	0.4	7.7	13.9	52.5	25.9	47.9	21.9	41.0	15.9	29.0	81.5	183.8
1920-1921 ..	2.8	6.1	0.4	2.1	0.8	11.9	15.4	61.0	35.6	76.9	32.9	48.0	18.2	32.4	101.5	231.7
1921-1922 ..	—	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.6	9.4	10.8	53.3	22.4	44.6	22.4	40.6	10.8	26.5	69.5	173.3
1922-1923 ..	2.1	4.4	0.4	3.3	0.8	5.6	15.0	66.2	21.7	54.1	28.4	35.8	13.4	30.7	80.4	196.4
1923-1924 ..	7.0	13.9	0.4	2.9	0.4	9.7	8.6	57.7	25.0	50.7	20.1	39.9	11.1	18.0	72.4	187.3
1924-1925 ..	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.0	0.4	8.3	4.2	44.4	27.1	62.7	25.4	41.3	11.0	18.7	71.9	173.9
1925-1926 ..	1.3	2.2	0.4	4.0	1.7	10.7	9.0	46.5	23.6	58.9	18.9	40.5	10.3	20.9	65.2	175.5
1926-1927 ..	4.3	6.3	0.9	4.1	0.9	10.4	11.5	59.8	19.2	58.1	22.6	39.0	8.1	16.5	67.4	186.6
1927-1928 ..	5.0	6.4	1.4	3.6	1.1	10.7	14.4	62.5	9.3	52.1	21.2	34.2	7.9	21.3	60.3	190.6
1928-1929 ..	2.1	3.9	0.7	5.2	2.5	12.5	11.0	38.4	15.3	44.2	20.3	36.7	9.3	17.8	61.2	158.6
1929-1930 ..	1.7	1.2	0.7	5.9	1.0	14.5	8.2	39.7	14.7	42.4	22.8	40.0	11.6	16.4	60.7	160.0
1930-1931 ..	3.1	4.2	1.7	2.9	3.1	11.2	9.2	39.4	15.2	39.2	23.7	38.4	9.2	20.5	65.0	155.8
1931-1932 ..	2.1	4.4	0.7	6.0	1.4	15.7	12.9	44.2	17.8	45.9	24.1	35.2	8.0	16.5	67.1	167.7
1932-1933 ..	4.0	2.3	2.4	4.5	0.8	10.2	5.6	43.4	11.1	32.8	16.7	35.6	8.3	14.7	48.8	143.8
1933-1934 ..	—	3.6	0.8	4.5	0.8	9.3	3.9	31.4	9.4	43.8	16.0	30.2	3.9	10.4	34.8	133.3
1934-1935 ..	2.1	4.9	0.4	4.1	0.8	9.6	8.2	47.6	9.0	38.2	21.7	28.5	8.6	13.3	50.8	146.2
1935-1936 ..	1.8	11.8	1.1	3.1	0.4	8.6	5.8	40.4	6.9	38.2	21.0	28.9	8.3	14.7	45.1	145.7
1936-1937 ..	0.8	1.6	—	3.3	0.4	7.9	4.2	31.7	7.7	24.2	22.6	27.1	11.5	13.2	47.2	108.9
Quinquennium																
*1916-1917 to 1920-1921 ..	3.3	6.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	9.9	12.3	55.1	28.1	58.7	29.0	47.2	15.2	32.1	90.8	211.7
1921-1922 to 1925-1926 ..	2.4	4.6	0.9	2.4	1.0	8.7	9.6	53.4	23.9	54.4	23.0	39.7	11.3	22.8	71.9	181.6
1926-1927 to 1930-1931 ..	3.2	4.3	1.1	4.3	1.7	11.9	10.8	47.2	14.6	46.7	22.1	37.6	9.3	18.6	62.7	169.4
1931-1932 to 1935-1936 ..	2.0	5.5	1.1	4.4	0.8	10.6	7.4	41.3	11.0	39.9	20.0	31.6	7.5	13.9	49.6	147.2

\* Year of influenza epidemic 1918-1919 excluded (4 years only).  
City extended by incorporation of Wynberg 1927-1928.



MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS. \*  
INFANTS FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OF AGE.

Death classification number (See Table A.)	006-011.		030-040.		042.		402-406.		456.		700-751 & 753.					
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.		Tuberculous diseases.		Syphilis.		Bronchitis and pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and enteritis.		Develop- mental diseases.		Miscellaneous diseases (remainder).		Total mortality (all causes).	
Year.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1924-1925 ..	0.4	1.9	—	6.7	—	2.2	2.2	22.8	8.4	39.5	—	0.3	2.7	7.5	13.7	80.9
1925-1926 ..	0.5	3.8	0.5	6.5	—	0.5	3.7	31.4	5.0	32.7	0.9	0.5	3.2	5.3	13.7	80.7
1926-1927 ..	3.2	8.6	0.9	7.8	—	0.5	4.1	35.9	5.5	33.2	—	0.3	2.8	7.0	16.5	93.3
1927-1928 ..	2.3	8.3	1.8	7.0	—	1.0	5.0	36.0	7.3	23.0	0.5	0.8	3.2	9.8	20.1	85.7
1928-1929 ..	4.6	4.9	0.8	6.2	—	1.1	2.7	27.9	4.2	24.6	0.4	1.1	2.7	10.2	15.3	75.9
1929-1930 ..	3.0	3.8	1.5	8.0	—	0.8	3.4	25.8	4.2	23.4	0.8	0.4	3.4	8.0	16.3	70.2
1930-1931 ..	0.7	7.2	0.7	5.6	—	2.0	1.8	21.9	3.3	19.5	—	0.4	2.5	7.8	9.1	64.5
1931-1932 ..	2.2	6.8	0.4	8.9	—	2.5	3.3	26.6	2.2	26.0	—	—	2.5	8.9	10.5	79.7
1932-1933 ..	1.5	2.5	0.8	5.1	—	1.5	4.1	19.0	2.3	12.2	0.8	0.2	4.1	6.8	13.5	47.3
1933-1934 ..	2.1	3.0	1.7	8.9	—	2.8	2.5	25.3	4.2	25.9	—	0.8	2.9	6.8	13.3	73.5
1934-1935 ..	1.6	8.2	1.2	7.5	—	1.9	4.1	30.4	1.6	19.4	0.4	0.7	3.2	6.1	12.1	74.1
1935-1936 ..	3.0	10.4	0.4	7.2	—	1.7	4.8	22.2	2.6	12.8	—	0.2	2.2	7.8	12.9	62.2
1936-1937 ..	—	2.4	1.9	5.5	0.4	1.2	2.7	17.4	2.7	14.7	0.4	0.7	2.3	6.0	10.2	48.0
Quinquennium 1926-1927 to 1930-1931 ..	2.8	6.4	1.1	6.9	—	1.1	3.3	28.9	4.8	24.3	0.3	0.6	2.9	8.6	15.2	76.7
1931-1932 to 1935-1936 ..	2.1	6.2	0.9	7.5	—	2.1	3.7	24.8	2.5	19.2	0.2	0.4	3.0	7.3	12.4	67.4

\* The rate for the year is calculated on the births (less the deaths under one year) in the previous year.  
City extended by incorporation of Wynberg 1927-1928.

In the following tables similar information is given for each race over the quinquennial period 1932-33 to 1936-37 :—

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS : ANNUAL RATE FOR QUINQUENNium  
1932-33 TO 1936-37.  
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Death classification number. (See Table A.)	006-011.	030-040.	042.	402-406.	456.	700-751 & 753.		
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.	Tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	Bronchitis and pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and enteritis.	Develop- mental diseases.	Miscellaneous diseases (remainder).	Total mortality (all causes).
European ..	1.70	0.93	0.62	5.12	8.76	19.53	8.60	45.26
Native (not Langa and N'Dabeni) ..	8.40	5.60	7.70	72.78	31.49	34.99	14.70	175.65
Asiatic ..	1.10	1.10	2.21	19.87	9.93	14.35	2.21	50.77
Other Coloured	4.82	3.90	9.35	35.40	36.35	29.96	15.98	135.76
Non-European	4.88	3.90	9.08	36.60	35.41	29.74	15.54	135.15
All Races ..	3.98	3.06	6.69	27.71	27.89	26.86	13.58	109.78
Native (Langa and N'da-beni) ..	3.34	15.05	6.69	53.51	70.24	40.13	15.05	204.01

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS\*: ANNUAL RATE FOR QUINQUENNium  
1932-33 TO 1936-37.  
INFANTS FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OF AGE.

Death classification number. (See Table A.)	006-011.	030-040.	042.	402-406.	456.	700-751 & 753.		
Cause of death.	Common infectious diseases.	Tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	Bronchitis and pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and enteritis.	Develop- mental diseases.	Miscellaneous diseases (remainder).	Total mortality (all causes).
European ..	1.52	1.20	0.08	3.60	2.64	0.32	3.04	12.40
Native (not Langa and N'dabeni) ..	3.70	10.17	0.92	45.29	20.33	—	8.32	88.72
Asiatic ..	2.34	2.34	—	9.35	3.50	—	2.34	19.86
Other Coloured	5.42	6.83	1.91	22.40	16.94	0.55	6.79	61.19
Non-European	5.26	6.82	1.81	22.89	16.98	0.51	6.71	60.99
All Races ..	4.09	5.07	1.27	16.87	12.50	0.45	5.57	45.83
Native (Langa and N'da-beni) ..	10.78	25.86	6.47	36.64	38.79	2.16	10.78	131.47

\* The rate for the year is calculated on the births (less the deaths under one year) in the previous year.

The causes of infant mortality for the year will be found in Table A on pages 116 to 133, classified for race, sex and place of residence. In the following table they are classified according to the age at death.



DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE, AGE, AND CAUSE OF DEATH, CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

Classification No.	DISEASE.	RACE.	Under 1 day.	Under 2 days.	Under 3 days.	Under 4 days.	Under 5 days.	Under 6 days.	Under 7 days.	Total under 1 week.	Under 2 weeks.	Under 3 weeks.	Under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	Over 4 weeks and under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	Under 6 months.	Under 7 months.	Under 8 months.	Under 9 months.	Under 10 months.	Under 11 months.	Under 12 months.	TOTAL Under one year			EUROPEAN. Total corrected for outward and inward transfers.		
																										M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons
003	Measles ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
009	Scarlet fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
010	Whooping cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
011	Diphtheria	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
022	Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
031	Tuberculosis, meningeal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
032	Tuberculosis, abdominal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
030,033 to 040	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
042	Syphilis ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
157	Rickets ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
301	Simple meningitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
311	Convulsions ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
402 to 403A	Bronchitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
404 to 406	Pneumonia, all forms	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
456	Diarrhoea and enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
700 to 703	Congenital malformations	Eur. Non-E.	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
750	Congenital debility ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
751	Premature birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	17	4	3	2	3	3	1	30	12	11	5	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
752	Injury at birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
753	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	Eur. Non-E.	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Part 869	Suffocation (overlying)	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
893	Neglect — infants ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS ..	Eur. Non-E.	30	8	32	5	3	4	2	60	6	7	2	75	4	5	3	8	6	4	4	3	7	2	2	67	56	123	67		
		All Races.	87*	38	40	22	13	10	10	220*	36	32	22	310*	53	49	58	59	55	56	51	48	48	46	478	394	873*	67	56	123	

\* Including one death of unknown race and sex.



Amongst European infants 48·8 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week of life, and 61·0 per cent, in the first month. Amongst the non-European infants the percentages were 21·2 in the first week and 31·2 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month of registration. They are also classified for race and sex :—

Month.	No. of weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July ..	4	6	3	9	6	3	9	28	25	53
August ..	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	29	24	53
September ..	5	9	8	17	9	8	17	47	21	68
October ..	4	8	4	12	8	4	12	26	27	53
November ..	4	6	4	10	6	4	10	26	24	50
December ..	5	7	3	10	7	3	10	32	27	59
January ..	4	7	1	8	7	1	8	39	28	67
February ..	4	6	7	13	6	7	13	44	30	74
March ..	5	6	5	11	6	5	11	29	31	60
April ..	4	3	4	7	3	4	7	38	35	73
May ..	4	2	9	11	2	9	11	32	23	55
June ..	5	4	7	11	4	7	11	41	43	84
Year ..	52	67	56	123	67	56	123	411	338	749

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The seasonal variation was slight both in Europeans and non-Europeans and there was no great increase at midsummer or midwinter, but in non-Europeans the mortality in the autumn half of the year (January to June) was 23 per cent. more than in the spring half (July to December).

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown :—

Quarters.	European.	Non-European.
July, August and September, 1936 ..	47·5	98·6
October, November and December, 1936 ..	46·3	96·0
January, February and March, 1937 ..	50·5	116·4
April, May and June, 1937 .. .. .	44·5	125·0

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality for the year under report (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively :—

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.
Number of Legitimate Births .. .. .	2,485	5,369	7,854
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	110	551	661
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	44·3	102·6	84·2
Number of Illegitimate Births .. .. .	123	1,506	1,630*
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	13	198	212*
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	105·7	131·5	130·1

\* Including one of unknown race.

It will be seen that the mortality rate in illegitimate European infants was greater than in legitimate non-European infants.

In Table D, on page 136, the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.

In Table E, on page 137, the infant mortality rates of certain other towns, of the Union of South Africa, and of England and Wales, are set out for purposes of comparison.

Infant deaths in the Langa native location are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J, on page 142.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following table shows the number of deaths of women which occurred in the year 1936-37 from causes connected with pregnancy and the puerperium, classified for causes and for race, and the corresponding mortality rates per 1,000 live births (corrected for outward transfers) :—

	Deaths.			Maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live births.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
Puerperal septicæmia ..	1	7	8	0·38	1·02	0·84
Abortion, ectopic gestation and other accidents of pregnancy .. .. .	3	6	9	1·15	0·87	0·95
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.. .. .	1	7	8	0·38	1·02	0·84
Puerperal hæmorrhage and other accidents of labour ..	2	12	14	0·77	1·74	1·48
Other puerperal conditions ..	1	3	4	0·38	0·44	0·42
All causes, other than puerperal septicæmia .. ..	7	28	35	2·68	4·07	3·69
Total .. ..	8	35	43	3·06	5·09	4·53

In the following table the annual maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) for the Municipality are shown for a series of years :—

	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Causes.			All Causes.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
A.									
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	0·59	1·30	1·02	2·13	3·55	2·98	2·72	4·85	4·00
1919-20 to 1923-24 ..	1·76	1·20	1·40	2·84	2·16	2·41	4·60	3·36	3·81
1924-25 to 1928-29 ..	1·08	2·10	1·76	1·66	3·62	2·99	2·74	5·72	4·73
1929-30 to 1933-34 ..	0·89	1·27	1·15	2·83	2·94	2·91	3·72	4·21	4·06
1934-35 .. .. .	1·64	1·42	1·48	2·05	2·53	2·39	3·69	3·95	3·88
1935-36 .. .. .	1·44	1·62	1·57	1·44	2·06	1·88	2·88	3·68	3·45
1936-37 .. .. .	0·38	0·87	0·74	2·68	3·78	3·48	3·07	4·65	4·22
B.									
1927-28 .. .. .	1·44	1·79	1·67	1·08	3·22	2·51	2·51	5·01	4·18
1928-29 .. .. .	1·78	1·18	1·37	1·42	3·53	2·85	3·20	4·71	4·22
1929-30 .. .. .	0·68	1·52	1·24	2·73	3·04	2·94	3·41	4·56	4·18
1930-31 .. .. .	2·03	1·28	1·52	2·71	2·56	2·61	4·74	3·84	4·13
1931-32 .. .. .	0·35	1·57	1·19	4·20	2·82	3·25	4·55	4·39	4·44
1932-33 .. .. .	0·79	0·97	0·92	2·78	4·04	3·68	3·57	5·01	4·60
1933-34 .. .. .	0·78	1·05	0·98	2·73	3·16	3·04	3·51	4·21	4·02
1934-35 .. .. .	1·64	1·90	1·82	2·05	2·84	2·62	3·69	4·74	4·45
1935-36 .. .. .	1·81	1·77	1·78	2·16	2·50	2·41	3·97	4·27	4·19
1936-37 .. .. .	0·38	1·02	0·84	2·68	4·07	3·69	3·06	5·09	4·53

A. Municipality exclusive of Ward 15 (Wynberg). B. Extended Municipality.



## SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of compulsorily notifiable diseases that were received during the year under review was as follows :—

Disease.	Uncorrected.	Corrected.		Cases brought into Capetown municipal area for hospital treatment, corrected for errors of diagnosis (not included in the foregoing columns)		Cases in Langa native location corrected for errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases (not included in foregoing columns).
		For errors of diagnosis.	For errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases.	From areas of outside authorities.	From ships in Capetown Harbour.	
Diphtheria .. .. .	411	345	342	50	—	5
Scarlet fever .. .. .	489	488	486	8	1	—
Enteric fever .. .. .	159	132	130	40	2	2
Puerperal fever .. .. .	69	64	64	18	—	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	79	74	74	3	—	—
Cerebrospinal fever .. .. .	52	18	18	3	—	—
Infective encephalitis .. .. .	8	4	4	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	11	9	9	2	—	—
Leprosy .. .. .	2	3	3	—	—	—
Typhus fever .. .. .	2	4	4	2	—	—
Malta Fever .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia* .. .. .	257	257	257	10	—	3
Trachoma .. .. .	9	9	9	4	—	—
Lead poisoning .. .. .	1	1	1	—	—	—
Influenzal pneumonia .. .. .	75	70	70	3	1	—
Acute primary pneumonia .. .. .	469	479	479	25	—	4
Tuberculosis, respiratory system .. .. .	1,012	976	938	74	4	30
Tuberculosis, other forms .. .. .	143	157	153	26	—	4
Totals .. .. .	3,248	3,091	3,042	268	8	50

\*Including cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and of gonorrheal ophthalmia not in newly born.

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases : Asiatic cholera, smallpox, plague, glanders, anthrax, rabies, human trypanosomiasis and yellow fever.

In Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139 and 140 the notified cases (corrected) are classified by race and sex, and :—

Table F.—In months, according to the date of notification certificate.

Table G.—In wards.

Table H.—In age groups.

The number of cases notified during a series of past years is set out in Table I, on page 141 and corresponding information will be found in regard to deaths from these and, certain other infectious diseases in the tables on pages 35 and 36.

Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious diseases are contained in Table A on page 118, and in the table on page 39.

## CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages 109 to 114.

The City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Portwood Road, Capetown, contains accommodation for 300 patients.

A daily average of 233 beds were occupied during the year under report by cases from the municipal area, viz., 109 European (including 43 of tuberculosis) and 124 non-European (including 62 of tuberculosis), and 36 beds by cases from outside the municipal area, viz., 17 European (including 5 of tuberculosis) and 19 non-European (including 9 of tuberculosis).

The extension of the hospital referred to in the last two annual reports, designed to increase the accommodation to 447 beds, was continued during the year under report.

The extension of the new nurses' home, increasing the number of bedrooms from 32 to 106, and providing dining room, kitchen, etc., lounges, lecture room, etc., was completed and the new building brought into use on 30th September, 1936.

On the same date the new two-storey isolation block, comprising 16 two-bed wards, each with its own bathroom and apartment containing w.c. and slop sink, was completed and brought into use.

On 28th September, 1936, a commencement was made of the contract for the improvement, and the duplication by the construction of an upper storey, of the pavilions known as Wards 3, 7 and 8a (enteric fever, diphtheria and European tuberculosis). Since the end of the year under report part of this work has been completed and the buildings brought into use.

On 19th January, 1937, a commencement was made of the contract for the construction of the following buildings :—

- (a) an X-ray and clinical block for tuberculosis.
- (b) a building comprising 12 garages ; office, bathroom and sanitary accommodation for the European removal and disinfection staff ; bathroom and sanitary accommodation for the non-European removal, disinfection and other staff ; carpenter's shop ; and 13 bedrooms for the male native staff, with day room, bathrooms, etc,
- (c) gatekeeper's lodge.

Since the end of the year under report these buildings have been completed and brought into use,

At the Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm, there are 42 beds. Adjacent to the latter hospital is the Union Health Department's isolation hospital and quarantine station for use in connection with the Port Health Administration and for other purposes, which provides accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts in addition to an emergency hospital block for 24 patients. The whole of the accommodation at Rentzkie's Farm is administered by the City Health Department.

#### AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation, in which are housed (beside other departmental cars) two ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious disease, two vans for the transport of infectious and disinfected bedding, and one van for the distribution of supplies to the hospitals and clinics.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex steam disinfectors.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is staffed by two removal officers, three motor drivers and two labourers. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious diseases and other conditions. A mechanic, assisted by a labourer, is in charge of the disinfecting station, and supervises the machinery of the hospital laundry and the hospital sewage-chlorination plant. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex steam disinfecter at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital provided for the needs of that hospital but available in emergency for the purposes of the City health administration.

The work done during the year by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures :—

Ambulance journeys (return).		Disinfections.				Articles destroyed.
To City Hospital.	To other hospitals or premises.	Premises.		Articles.		
		For tuber- culosis.	For other infectious diseases.	For tuber- culosis.	For other infectious diseases.	
1,451	497	917	1,285	3,009	10,244	313

The distance covered during the year by the vans and ambulances was 55,937 miles.

#### CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the cleansing of verminous persons at 116, Aspelng Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfecter and drying closet. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur



application. The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937, is indicated in the following table :—

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age :</i>								
European boys .. ..	127	—	—	127	275	—	—	275
European girls .. ..	140	—	18	158	326	—	33	359
Non-European boys ..	596	1	1	598	1,335	1	2	1,338
Non-European girls ..	549	—	19	568	1,215	—	38	1,253
Total children.. ..	1,412	1	38	1,451	3,151	1	73	3,225
<i>Adults :</i>								
European males .. ..	36	2	—	38	82	2	—	84
European females ..	61	—	—	61	139	—	—	139
Non-European males ..	106	—	—	106	213	—	—	213
Non-European females ..	262	—	—	262	530	—	—	530
Total adults .. ..	465	2	—	467	964	2	—	966
<i>Total Persons :</i>								
European .. ..	364	2	18	384	822	2	33	857
Non-European .. ..	1,513	1	20	1,534	3,293	1	40	3,334
All Races .. ..	1,877	3	38	1,918	4,115	3	73	4,191

N.B.—Many of the cases of scabies were infested also with lice.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1937, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, numbered 1,091 (165 European and 926 non-European). These included 938 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system (149 European and 789 non-European) and 153 cases of other forms of tuberculosis (16 European and 137 non-European).

The original number of cases notified was 1,155, of which 1,012 (164 European and 848 non-European) were reported as pulmonary cases and 143 (17 European and 126 non-European) as other forms of tuberculosis.

45 of those notified as pulmonary cases (6 European and 39 non-European) and 9 of those notified as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis (3 European and 6 non-European) were found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from tuberculosis.

9 cases (non-European) admitted to the City Hospital notified as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 23 (2 European and 21 non-European) from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 23, 14 (2 European and 12 non-European) were cases of tuberculous meningitis.

38 of the notified cases (corrected) of pulmonary tuberculosis (9 European and 29 non-European) and 4 (non-European) of other forms of tuberculosis had come to Capetown already suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 85 patients (18 European and 67 non-European) admitted to the City Hospital or other hospitals from outside the Municipality and from ships in the harbour diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 24 patients (5 European and 19 non-European) diagnosed as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis. After correction for errors of diagnosis the actual number of such cases was 78 of pulmonary tuberculosis (17 European and 61 non-European) and 26 of other forms of tuberculosis (5 European and 21 non-European).

The new notifications, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, are classified in the following table for race, sex and form of disease, and the corresponding incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned are given —

Race.	Notified cases.				Incidence rates.		
	Sex.	Pulmon-ary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmon-ary.	Other forms.	All forms.
European ..	Male ..	85	9	94	1.15	0.12	1.27
	Female ..	64	7	71	0.80	0.09	0.89
	Total ..	149	16	165	0.97	0.10	1.07
Non-European	Male ..	392	66	458	5.63	0.95	6.58
	Female ..	397	71	468	5.45	0.98	6.43
	Total ..	789	137	926	5.54	0.96	6.50
All Races ..	Male ..	477	75	552	3.33	0.52	3.85
	Female ..	461	78	539	3.02	0.51	3.53
	Total ..	938	153	1,091	3.17	0.52	3.69

The deaths from tuberculosis similarly classified, and the corresponding death rates, are shown in the following table :—

Race.	Deaths.				Death rates.		
	Sex.	Respira-tory system.	Other forms.	All forms.	Respira-tory system.	Other forms.	All forms.
*European ..	Male ..	43	7	50	0.59	0.09	0.68
	Female ..	30	6	36	0.38	0.07	0.45
	Total ..	73	13	86	0.48	0.08	0.56
Native .. (not Langa)	Male ..	32	4	36	4.84	0.61	5.45
	Female ..	14	—	14	5.48	—	5.48
	Total ..	46	4	50	5.02	0.44	5.46
Asiatic ..	Male ..	2	1	3	0.82	0.41	1.23
	Female ..	3	—	3	2.86	—	2.86
	Total ..	5	1	6	1.43	0.29	1.72
Other Coloured	Male ..	235	36	271	3.89	0.60	4.49
	Female ..	226	42	268	3.28	0.61	3.89
	Total ..	461	78	539	3.56	0.60	4.16
Non European	Male ..	269	41	310	3.87	0.59	4.46
	Female ..	243	42	285	3.35	0.58	3.93
	Total ..	512	83	595	3.60	0.58	4.18
All Races ..	Male ..	311	48	359	2.18	0.34	2.52
	Female ..	272	48	320	1.79	0.31	2.10
	Total ..	583	96	679	1.97	0.33	2.30
Natives .. (Langa)	Male ..	12	2	14	4.52	0.76	5.28
	Female ..	7	1	8	5.36	0.76	6.12
	Total ..	19	3	22	4.80	0.76	5.56

\* Corrected for outward and inward transfers. All other figures corrected for outward transfers only.



The tuberculosis death rate amongst non-Europeans was 7·6 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers). In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 1·5 times as great, and in non-Europeans 1·1 times as great, as amongst females.

The age distribution of deaths is shown in Table A on page 118, from which it will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system 81 per cent. of the European deaths and 81 per cent. of the non-European deaths were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years ; and for other forms of tuberculosis 58 of the 83 deaths of non-Europeans were of children under 5 years of age and 7 of the 13 European deaths. There were no deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age, and 34 (or 7 per cent. of the number of all ages) amongst non-Europeans under 5\*.

The notifications of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year under review, corrected for imported cases and errors of diagnosis, are classified below according to the parts of the body affected :—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges .. .. .	6	3	21	29	59
Abdominal† .. .. .	—	—	4	5	9
Bones and joints .. .. .	—	1	20	23	44
Glands .. .. .	2	—	4	4	10
Genito-urinary system .. .. .	—	2	1	—	3
Other organs .. .. .	—	—	2	—	2
Disseminated .. .. .	1	1	14	10	26
Total .. .. .	9	7	66	71	153

† Includes tabes mesenterica and tuberculosis of bowels, peritoneum and abdominal or mesenteric glands.

The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis registered during the year (corrected for outward transfers) are similarly classified below according to death certification :—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal .. .. .	6	4	20	26	56
„ abdominal .. .. .	—	—	4	3	7
„ of bones and joints .. .. .	1	—	6	2	9
„ of lymphatic system .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
„ of genito-urinary system .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
„ of other organs .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
„ disseminated .. .. .	—	1	9	11	21
Total .. .. .	7	6	41	42	96

These deaths are further classified in Table A, on pages 118 to 121.

\* In this paragraph the figures for Europeans are corrected for inward and outward transfers and those for non-Europeans for outward transfers only. The deaths of residents in the native location of Langa are not included.

The following tables show the length of residence in the City of Capetown of cases notified during the year 1936-37 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively :—

PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS FROM 1ST JULY, 1936 TO 30TH JUNE, 1937, AND SURVIVING TO END OF YEAR (CORRECTED FOR IMPORTED INFECTION AND MIS-DIAGNOSIS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All life in Cape- town.	No record	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— —	— 3
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— —	— 1	1 3	2 37	— 5	3 50
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	— —	2 4	1 1	3 3	— 2	— 1	7 36	22 74	4 9	39 130
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	— —	2 2	2 7	— 2	2 5	3 4	23 91	22 83	— 24	54 218
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	— —	1 —	— —	— 3	1 —	1 1	9 35	4 17	1 8	17 64
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals	E. Non-E	— —	5 8	3 8	3 10	3 7	4 7	40 165	50 215	5 46	113 466

PERSONS REGISTERED AS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JULY, 1937 (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All life in Cape- town.	No record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 20	— 1	— 23
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 60	— 7	7 69
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 26	— 3	2 30
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	— 2	— 4	— 4	— —	— 6	1 —	1 16	11 98	1 1	14 131
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	— 5	— 3	— 6	— 3	1 7	— 5	15 87	17 102	— 17	33 235
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	1 2	— 2	1 1	— —	— 1	— 2	14 55	7 36	5 8	28 107
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals	E. Non-E	1 12	1 10	1 11	— 3	1 14	1 7	30 159	43 342	6 37	84 595



43 deaths (10 European and 33 non-European) took place without any previous notification of the disease having being received.

In Table A, on page 119, and Table D, on page 136, the deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the notified cases of tuberculosis will be found in Table G, on page 139, and the age distribution in Table H, on page 140.

The annual deaths and death rates from tuberculosis for the past twenty-three years, corrected for outward transfers, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Deaths.		Death rate per 1,000 population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 ...	89	384	1.11	5.09
1915-1916 ...	74	323	0.89	4.21
1916-1917 ...	95	430	1.10	5.55
1917-1918 ...	78	353	0.87	4.50
1918-1919 ...	75	302	0.81	3.80
1919-1920 ...	80	304	0.83	3.77
1920-1921 ...	73	334	0.73	4.10
1921-1922 ...	101	286	0.98	3.43
1922-1923 ...	79	355	0.75	4.12
1923-1924 ...	79	399	0.73	4.47
1924-1925 ...	95	422	0.85	4.51
1925-1926 ...	70	367	0.63	3.87
1926-1927 ...	97	449	0.85	4.61
1927-1928 ..	107	522	0.83	4.61
1928-1929 ...	85	528	0.65	4.55
1929-1930 ...	93	613	0.69	5.15
1930-1931 ...	94	598	0.68	4.80
1931-1932 ...	111	686	0.80	5.48
1932-1933 ...	127	662	0.90	5.15
1933-1934 ...	128	690	0.89	5.24
1934-1935 ...	123	629	0.84	4.66
1935-1936 ...	121	629	0.79	4.44
1936-1937 ...	84	595	0.55	4.18

It is satisfactory to note a reduction in tuberculosis mortality in the year under report. The European mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded for the Municipality, and the non-European the lowest in the last eleven years.

#### TREATMENT, ETC.

##### Hospitals.

The hospital beds available for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis include the following :—

At the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases 42 for Europeans and 84 for non-Europeans, in addition to other beds occasionally available. In the year under report the average daily number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis in the hospital was 43 Europeans and 62 non-Europeans (see page 102).

At Nelspoort Sanatorium a varying number. In the year under report the average (weekly) number of Capetown cases at the sanatorium was 31 Europeans and 15 non-Europeans,

At the Duinendal Settlement a varying number. In the year under report the average (monthly) number of Capetown cases there was 11.

Provision for more than a hundred surgical cases of tuberculosis is made in the hospitals of the Cape Hospital Board and the home for crippled children at Maitland. The available accommodation has been further increased by the opening of St. Joseph's Home, Philippi (see page 21).

##### Tuberculosis Clinics.

Two clinics are maintained by the Department, one at 50, Newmarket Street, Capetown, where three medical sessions are held per week, and one at Church Street, Wynberg, with two weekly sessions. The work of the clinics is referred to at page 104.

The Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital is in charge of the clinics. He conducts three sessions a week, the other two being taken by part-time tuberculosis specialists.

Four health visitors devote the whole of their time to home visitation in connection with tuberculosis and attendance at the clinic sessions.

*Staff.*

The activities during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis are indicated by the following returns :—

Visits by health visitors to cases of tuberculosis .. .. .	8,989
Number of new cases who attended tuberculosis clinics .. .. .	973
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinics .. .. .	6,952
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the City Hospital .. .. .	412
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the Nelspoort Sanatorium .. .. .	141
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the Duinendal Settlement .. .. .	16
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk .. .. .	165
Cost of bread and milk supplied .. .. .	£675 2 3

Amongst the chief factors in the causation of tuberculosis are bad nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, bad industrial conditions, and alcoholism and other vices; and while good results may be expected from the treatment and isolation of patients it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the most promising line of attack on tuberculosis is in the direction of the improvement of housing and of social and economic conditions generally.

## NELSPOORT SANATORIUM.

The Nelspoort Sanatorium was built from a capital fund composed of £25,000 given by Mr. John Garlick of Capetown, whose generous initiative made the scheme possible, £25,000 (increased by subsequent contributions) by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £9,800 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the year under report), and £50,000 (subsequently increased) by the Union Government. The institution is at the Salt River Farm, Nelspoort, Cape Province, on the Karoo at an elevation of about 3,260 feet above sea level, and is on the main railway line at a distance of 371 miles from Capetown. There is accommodation for about 142 patients.

It is a Union Government institution and there is an advisory committee, which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The institution is primarily intended for the needs of the Cape Province. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day. Part-paying and free patients are received on the application of local authorities at a lower scale of charges, which as from 1st August, 1936, was increased to 9s. a day for European patients and 7s. for non-Europeans. The cost, after deducting part-payments made by patients, is met as to 50 per cent. by the Union Government and as to 25 per cent. each by the Provincial Administration and local authority concerned,

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1937, have been as follows :—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1936.						
31st July .. .. .	57	37	94	22	14	36
31st August .. .. .	55	40	95	24	17	41
30th September .. .. .	55	44	99	31	9	40
31st October .. .. .	58	45	103	29	10	39
30th November .. .. .	57	46	103	26	11	37
31st December .. .. .	51	41	92	20	12	32
1937.						
31st January .. .. .	60	42	102	26	16	42
28th February .. .. .	64	45	109	30	18	48
31st March .. .. .	69	51	120	33	21	54
30th April .. .. .	73	60	133	38	20	58
31st May .. .. .	73	59	132	43	22	65
30th June .. .. .	70	62	132	44	22	66

Application for the admission of Capetown cases is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The cases are selected by the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals from those under his care at the City Hospital or the tuberculosis clinics, or referred to him for examination. Many cases have a preliminary period of treatment in the City Hospital.



The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort Sanatorium from 1st July, 1936, to 30th June, 1937, amounted to £2,186 1s. 5d., as follows :—

Treatment at the Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	£1,996	7	7
Railway fares	..	..	..	..	..	145	18	3
Meals on trains	..	..	..	..	..	22	15	8
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	11
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£2,186	1	5

This expenditure (excluding the items for meals and sundries) represents one-quarter of the total cost. The Union Government contributed one-half of the total and the Provincial Administration one-quarter.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, there were 141 admissions to the Sanatorium from Capetown. Of these admissions, 26 were of patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution, so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1937, was 115. The following is an analysis of the 141 admissions

Age.				European.		Non-European.		Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
10 to 15 years	..	..	..	—	—	—	2	2
15 to 25	..	..	..	6	17	12	7	42
25 to 35	..	..	..	25	16	10	7	58
35 to 45	..	..	..	6	7	10	2	25
45 to 55	..	..	..	4	3	2	—	9
55 to 65	..	..	..	5	—	—	—	5
Total	..	..	..	46	43	34	18	141
Part-paying patients..	..	..	..	2	2	—	—	4
Free patients ..	..	..	..	44	41	34	18	137
Total ..	..	..	..	46	43	34	18	141
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>								
Under 30 days	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	10
From 30- 39 days	..	..	..	—	—	2	1	3
„ 40- 49	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	2
„ 50- 59	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
„ 60- 69	..	..	..	1	—	2	1	4
„ 70- 79	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1
„ 80- 89	..	..	..	3	2	—	—	5
„ 90- 99	..	..	..	3	2	7	2	14
„ 100-109	..	..	..	1	—	3	—	4
„ 110-119	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	8
„ 120-129	..	..	..	3	3	1	3	10
„ 130-139	..	..	..	3	—	1	—	4
„ 140-149	..	..	..	2	—	3	—	5
„ 150-159	..	..	..	8	5	6	3	22
„ 160-169	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	2
„ 170-179	..	..	..	1	1	—	—	2
„ 180-189	..	..	..	6	4	4	3	17
„ 190-199	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
„ 200-209	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
„ 210-219	..	..	..	4	8	—	1	13
„ 220-229	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
„ 230-239	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
„ 240-249	..	..	..	1	5	—	—	6
262	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
279	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
289	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
304	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
366	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Total	..	..	..	46	43	34	18	141

## AFTER HISTORY OF CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPORT SANATORIUM.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>New Cases Admitted 5th May, 1924 to 30th June, 1928.</i>	(1) Co	ndition	as first	recorde	d in	(2) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1937.
		these col	umns.							
Still in the Sanatorium	8	12	11	5	36	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	6	3	2	1	12	8	3	2	2	15
Still in Sanatorium followingre-admission (1) before or (2) after 30th June, 1937 ..	6	4	1	2	13	—	—	—	—	—
Improved .. ..	77	84	36	44	241	10	10	6	6	32
Not improved or worse	9	24	9	16	58	2	—	—	1	3
Died since discharge ..	20	7	12	9	48	64	59	54	45	222
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	21	21	7	8	57	63	83	16	31	193
Total ..	147	155	78	85	465	147	155	78	85	465
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1928 to June, 1929.</i>	(1) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1929.	(2) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1937.
Still in the Sanatorium	2	5	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Sanatorium followingre-admission after 30th June, 1929 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Improved .. ..	33	16	14	13	76	2	2	1	2	7
Not improved or worse	2	6	3	3	14	1	—	—	—	1
Died since discharge ..	3	3	1	—	7	20	11	11	6	48
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	9	4	—	—	13	26	20	6	9	61
Total ..	49	34	18	17	118	49	34	18	17	118
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1929 to June, 1930.</i>	(1) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1930.	(2) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1937.
Still in the Sanatorium	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	3
Still in Sanatorium followingre-admission after 30th June, 1930 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved .. ..	26	23	21	11	81	5	—	8	2	15
Not improved or worse	2	3	4	2	11	—	2	—	—	2
Died since discharge ..	4	—	1	—	5	9	11	13	6	39
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	3	—	—	—	3	21	14	5	6	46
Total ..	36	28	27	14	105	36	28	27	14	105
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1930 to June, 1931.</i>	(1) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1931.	(2) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1937.
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Sanatorium followingre-admission after 30th June, 1931 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved .. ..	28	11	6	13	58	6	3	2	3	14
Not improved or worse	4	4	2	2	12	—	—	—	—	—
Died since discharge ..	1	—	—	—	1	9	8	5	4	26
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	4	4	1	1	10	22	8	2	9	41
Total ..	37	19	9	16	81	37	19	9	16	81
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1931 to June, 1932.</i>	(1) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1932.	(2) Co	ndition	in Nov	ember,	1937.
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Still in Sanatorium followingre-admission after 30th June, 1932 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved .. ..	20	22	25	20	87	2	4	7	5	18
Not improved or worse	3	4	5	4	16	1	1	1	—	3
Died since discharge ..	—	—	2	1	3	9	10	14	10	44
Removed and lost sight of .. ..	1	1	—	—	2	12	12	10	10	43
Total ..	37	27	34	25	110	24	27	34	25	110



	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1932 to June, 1933.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1933.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	2	—	3
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1933 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Improved .. .. .	33	21	15	28	97	13	5	6	9	33
Not improved or worse	6	5	6	3	20	2	3	1	2	8
Died since discharge ..	—	1	4	1	6	10	8	16	10	44
Removed and lost sight of .. .. .	5	4	3	2	14	19	15	5	13	52
Total ..	44	32	30	35	141	44	32	30	35	141
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1933 to June, 1934.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1934.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	3
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1934 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Improved .. .. .	16	18	13	14	61	6	10	8	9	33
Not improved or worse	8	4	4	6	22	2	3	3	1	9
Died since discharge ..	2	—	4	—	6	12	1	8	6	27
Removed and lost sight of .. .. .	4	4	4	—	12	11	9	6	4	30
Total ..	31	28	26	21	106	31	28	26	21	106
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1934 to June, 1935.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1935.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	4	4	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1935 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved .. .. .	22	14	15	23	74	15	12	9	10	46
Not improved or worse	3	3	2	4	12	2	5	2	3	12
Died since discharge ..	1	2	2	6	11	7	4	6	14	31
Removed and lost sight of .. .. .	6	2	3	3	14	12	4	5	10	31
Total ..	36	25	24	37	122	36	25	24	37	122
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1935, to June, 1936.</i>	(1) Condition in November, 1936.					(2) Condition in November, 1937.				
Still in the Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1936 (1) or 30th June, 1937 (2) .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Improved .. .. .	19	10	25	7	61	13	9	16	6	44
Not improved or worse	6	4	11	7	28	5	4	14	3	26
Died since discharge ..	—	2	3	—	5	3	3	8	4	18
Removed and lost sight of .. .. .	4	—	7	3	14	8	—	9	4	21
Total ..	30	17	48	17	112	30	17	48	17	112
<i>New Cases Admitted July, 1936 to June, 1937.</i>	Condition in November, 1937.									
Still in the Sanatorium	3	3	—	—	6					
Died in the Sanatorium	—	1	1	—	2					
Still in Sanatorium following re-admission after 30th June, 1937	—	—	—	—	—					
Improved .. .. .	27	23	21	6	77					
Not improved or worse	4	5	5	6	20					
Died since discharge ..	—	—	3	2	5					
Removed and lost sight of .. .. .	3	2	—	—	5					
Total ..	37	34	30	14	115					

## DUINENDAL TUBERCULOSIS SETTLEMENT.

The Cape town cases (European males) treated at Duinendal (see page 21) during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

In residence at beginning of year	..	..	11
Admitted during year	..	..	21
Discharged during year	..	..	23
In residence at end of year	..	..	9

## CARE COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

The voluntary Care Committee works in close co-operation with the City Health Department. Office accommodation is provided in the department, and the salary of the almoner employed by the Committee is paid by the City Council. Other funds are provided by the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund, the Christmas Stamp Fund and the Community Chest.

The work done is indicated by the following statistics :—

	Year ended 31st March, 1937.		Year ended 31st March, 1938.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
Families helped by payment of rent	23	63	48	92
„ „ maintenance grants	3	4	6	3
„ „ payment of foster mother	1	5	1	11
„ „ provision of clothing and blankets		287		215
No. of articles of clothing distributed	1,592		1,315	
„ blankets distributed	109		86	
„ eggs distributed	1,548		1,680	
Almoner :—				
Visits paid	1,543		1,274	
Interviews given	1,783		1,431	
New cases handled	67	184	43	163

Life insurance premium paid for one case in both years.

N.B.—Figures for year ended 31st March, 1937 revised.

Of the above disbursements in 1937-38 the Community Chest paid the rents for 79 families, the maintenance grants for 3 and the payment of foster mother for one ; the Silver Jubilee Fund paid the rents for 61 families ; and the Christmas Stamp Fund paid the maintenance grants for 6 families and the payment of foster mothers for 11.

The Duinendal Tuberculosis Settlement (see above) is also maintained by the Care Committee.

## PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

A report was presented by the Medical Officer of Health in May, 1937, on the tuberculosis position in Capetown, in which the following opinions were expressed :—

(1) That the in-patient accommodation for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis ought to be increased to 750, and that a site for a new sanatorium-hospital should be acquired large enough for this purpose and for all future requirements, including homes for “ pre-tuberculous ” children and a “ settlement ” for ex-sanatorium cases.

(2) That such a scheme should be developed in gradual fashion ; and to use it to advantage the clinic facilities and the administrative and home-visiting staffs should be expanded, and the financial provision for the after-care of patients and the care and supervision of contacts and suspects greatly increased.

(3) That to carry out such a programme it would be necessary to replace the present clinic building in Newmarket Street with a new central clinic and administrative offices ; and to appoint a tuberculosis officer devoting his whole time to the direction of the scheme.

The report embodied a recommendation that the Secretary for Public Health should be asked to meet representatives of the City Council, the Cape Divisional Council and the Tuberculosis Care Committee, to discuss these proposals.

The Council on 27th May, 1937, accepted the report, and the meeting with the Secretary for Public Health took place on 24th June, when it was decided that the Medical Officer of Health should submit concrete proposals to the Council with a view to their being laid before the Union Health Department.



A further report was accordingly submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in August, 1937, recommending the building of a new sanatorium-hospital of 200 beds on land to be selected and acquired, the construction of new administrative offices and clinic, the appointment of a full-time tuberculosis officer, an increase of the staff of tuberculosis health visitors from 4 to 8, and an increase in the annual votes for assistance to patients, etc. The proposals have since been accepted by the Government, land bought and plans approved for the new clinic and offices, enquiries instituted in regard to a site for the proposed hospital and the tuberculosis officer selected.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 130 (34 European and 96 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0·44 per 1,000 population (0·22 European and 0·67 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 159, of which 2 were imported cases. 28 of the 157 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of enteric fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 51 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour diagnosed as suffering from enteric fever. After correction for errors of diagnosis the number of such cases was 42, 2 of which admitted for other diseases were afterwards found to be cases of enteric fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 130 Capetown cases was 21 (3 European and 18 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 16·2 per cent. (8·8 per cent. European and 18·8 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from enteric fever registered during the year numbered 15 (2 European and 13 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 population (0·01 European and 0·09 non-European).

From this disease there were also 2 cases (native, one fatal) at the Langa location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out the number of enteric cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years :—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.	Number	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.
1914-15 .. ..	250	3·13	218	2·89	21	0·26	23	0·30
1915-16 .. ..	163	1·96	133	1·73	8	0·01	28	0·37
1916-17 .. ..	163	1·90	149	1·92	14	0·16	32	0·41
1917-18 .. ..	138	1·55	124	1·58	12	0·13	31	0·40
1918-19 .. ..	204	2·20	191	2·40	18	0·19	33	0·42
1919-20 .. ..	251	2·60	202	2·50	21	0·22	42	0·52
1920-21 .. ..	345	3·46	308	3·78	37	0·37	46	0·56
1921-22 .. ..	204	1·98	207	2·48	21	0·20	42	0·50
1922-23 .. ..	180	1·71	141	1·64	22	0·21	27	0·31
1923-24 .. ..	121	1·12	93	1·04	12	0·11	20	0·23
1924-25 .. ..	79	0·72	94	1·02	8	0·07	20	0·21
1925-26 .. ..	87	0·78	100	1·05	8	0·07	17	0·18
1926-27 .. ..	117	1·02	123	1·26	15	0·13	27	0·28
1927-28 .. ..	109	0·84	135	1·19	10	0·08	25	0·22
1928-29 .. ..	100	0·76	100	0·86	13	0·10	25	0·22
1929-30 .. ..	87	0·65	94	0·79	8	0·06	17	0·14
1930-31 .. ..	97	0·71	103	0·84	8	0·06	24	0·19
1931-32 .. ..	71	0·51	98	0·78	13	0·09	24	0·19
1932-33 .. ..	30	0·21	30	0·23	3	0·02	5	0·04
1933-34 .. ..	52	0·36	47	0·36	2	0·01	7	0·05
1934-35 .. ..	33	0·22	49	0·36	6	0·04	9	0·07
1935-36 .. ..	30	0·20	43	0·31	3	0·02	6	0·04
1936-37 .. ..	34	0·22	96	0·67	2	0·01	13	0·09

Nearly all the enteric fever cases are caused by *B. typhosus*, paratyphoid infection being rare. Two of the cases admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality proved to be paratyphoid *B.* infection.

Reference to Table F, on page 138, will show the seasonal incidence of the disease. 111 of the 130 cases were notified in the six months December, 1936 to May, 1937. The monthly number of cases notified was greatest in December, 1936, and January and February, 1937.

48 of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 36 in a Union Government institution (Valkenberg Mental Hospital) in Ward 10, 11 at the House of Mercy in Ward 8, and one at All Saints Home in Ward 4. The other cases occurred in 71 houses, in 63 of which there was one case each, in 5 two cases each, and in 3 three cases each.

The outbreak in Valkenberg Mental Hospital (36 cases) was not investigated by the City Health Department, but by the Union Government authorities. All the cases were non-Europeans (one native and the rest coloured); 26 male and 10 female. All the patients except two were removed for isolation to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, which was reopened for the purpose. 24 cases were removed on 11th December, 1936, 2 on 29th December, 3 on 2nd January, 1937, and the others on 5th January, 9th January (2), 12th February and 20th February. The last case was reported on 26th April, 1937 and may be regarded as not belonging to the outbreak. The outbreak was attributed to infection from a case of enteric fever admitted as acute mania and only later diagnosed as enteric.

The House of Mercy consists of two separate sides, viz., the House of Mercy proper, of about 36 girls, and St. Joseph's Home, of about 22 girls (see page 18), which however are supplied by one common kitchen. The girls are coloured. The outbreak of enteric (11 cases) was confined to St. Joseph's Home. All the cases fell ill within a few days of each other. The earliest date of onset was 15th January and all the cases were removed to the City Hospital by 27th January. The source of infection was not established. All the St. Joseph's Home girls had attended a picnic at the public picnic site at Groote Schuur on 2nd January near the Zoo, where municipal water is available from a tap. One of the patients, who was said to have first become ill on 26th January, was passing pure blood by the rectum on 27th January and may possibly have been in a late stage of the disease at that time. All the cases recovered.

These two institutional outbreaks swelled the number of cases of enteric fever reported in the year, the increase being entirely in the coloured section. Otherwise the incidence rate for the year would have been about normal.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G, on page 139, and the age and sex distribution in Table H, on page 140.

Of the 159 uncorrected cases, 108 were treated in the City Hospital, 36 in Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, and 6 in other hospitals.

Two enteric carriers were sent into the City Hospital during the year, and in one case (an infant) sent there as a case of enteric the diagnosis was altered to "enteric carrier."

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 342 (223 European and 119 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.15 per 1,000 population (1.45 European and 0.84 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 411, of which 5 were imported cases. 64 of the 406 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 61 cases diagnosed as suffering from diphtheria admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour. After correction for errors of diagnosis the number of such cases was 50.

The number of deaths amongst the 342 Capetown cases was 15 (4 European and 11 non-European) giving a case mortality rate of 4.4 per cent. (1.8 European and 9.2 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 14 (2 European and 12 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 population (0.01 European and 0.08 non-European).

Of this disease there were also 5 cases (one fatal) in natives at the Langa location. These are excluded from the above figures.



In the following table are set out the number of diphtheria cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years :—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15 .. ..	155	1·94	62	0·82	16	0·20	22	0·29
1915-16 .. ..	189	2·27	51	0·67	17	0·20	19	0·25
1916-17 .. ..	164	1·91	41	0·53	10	0·12	13	0·17
1917-18 .. ..	107	1·20	32	0·41	7	0·08	11	0·14
1918-19 .. ..	113	1·22	25	0·31	3	0·03	10	0·13
1919-20 .. ..	125	1·30	36	0·45	8	0·08	12	0·15
1920-21 .. ..	75	0·75	25	0·29	5	0·05	3	0·04
1921-22 .. ..	89	0·86	18	0·22	8	0·08	6	0·07
1922-23 .. ..	121	1·15	24	0·28	11	0·10	5	0·06
1923-24 .. ..	163	1·51	49	0·55	9	0·08	11	0·12
1924-25 .. ..	209	1·90	41	0·45	17	0·15	8	0·09
1925-26 .. ..	180	1·60	46	0·48	8	0·07	11	0·12
1926-27 .. ..	186	1·62	87	0·89	12	0·10	16	0·16
1927-28 .. ..	162	1·25	62	0·54	10	0·08	12	0·11
1928-29 .. ..	162	1·23	70	0·60	13	0·10	15	0·13
1929-30 .. ..	166	1·23	54	0·45	14	0·10	11	0·09
1930-31 .. ..	189	1·38	93	0·76	9	0·06	11	0·09
1931-32 .. ..	120	0·86	67	0·53	7	0·05	11	0·09
1932-33 .. ..	142	1·00	73	0·57	8	0·06	6	0·05
1933-34 .. ..	192	1·33	106	0·80	6	0·04	11	0·08
1934-35 .. ..	238	1·61	136	1·00	9	0·06	19	0·14
1935-36 .. ..	189	1·25	122	0·88	10	0·07	17	0·12
1936-37 .. ..	223	1·45	119	0·84	2	0·01	12	0·08

It will be observed for the year under report that although the incidence rate of diphtheria, based on the number of cases notified, is high, the death rate from the disease is comparatively low. In Europeans it is the lowest ever recorded for the Municipality.

12 of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 1 in a Union Government institution (Ward 11), 3 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Ward 2 (1 maid, 2 nurses), 3 in the Somerset Hospital in Ward 2, 2 in an institution in Ward 15 and 1 each in three institutions in Wards 2, 5 and 10. The other cases occurred in 303 houses, in 282 of which there was one case each, in 17 two cases each, in 3 three cases each and in 1 five cases.

Reference to Table F, on page 138, will show the seasonal incidence of the disease. 47 per cent. of the cases were notified in the four winter months, July and August, 1936, and May and June, 1937.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G, on page 139, and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 140.

Of the 411 uncorrected cases 363 were admitted to the City Hospital.

Diphtheria Carriers.

Two patients were admitted to the City Hospital as carriers, in one of whom the carrier condition was confirmed in hospital. In three cases admitted as diphtheria the diagnosis was revised in the City Hospital to “ diphtheria carrier.” Five diphtheria carriers were also admitted to the City Hospital from addresses outside the municipal area.

Milk-borne Outbreak.

A small outbreak of diphtheria involving 10 cases in the Kalk Bay district of Ward 14 and the Fish Hoek district of the Cape Division, was attributed to milk infection. The cases were as follows (secondary cases in italics) :—

Name.	Race, sex and age.		District.	Date of onset, 1936.
TA .. ..	..	C.F. 6 ..	.. K.B. ..	.. June 28*
SA .. ..	..	<i>C.F.</i> 4 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 29*

\* Notified in 1935-36.

Name.	Race, sex and age.			District.	Date of onset.
					1936.
JS	..	..	.. E.F. 36 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 29
WM	..	..	.. E.F. 40 ..	.. „ ..	.. July 2
TI	..	..	.. E.F. 15 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 3
EI	..	..	.. E.F. 49 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 12
SM	..	..	.. E.M. 12 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 3
EM	..	..	.. E.F. 10 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 6
MF	..	..	.. E.F. 17 ..	.. F.H. ..	.. „ 11†
JF	..	..	.. E.M. 14 ..	.. „ ..	.. „ 15

† This patient was suffering from infected tonsils from June 20.

The six households in which the cases occurred all received their milk from a cowkeeper in the Fish Hoek district, who was supplying 28 regular customers in Kalk Bay, 2 in St. James and 25 in Fish Hoek. No cases occurred in St. James.

On 10th and 11th July the cowkeeper's premises were inspected by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Officer. The staff consisted of two native men, who gave negative results on medical examination and swabbing of nose and throat. The herd consisted of 10 cows, four of which showed excoriations on the teats. Two swabs were taken from the excoriations of one cow, and one from each of the other three. The two swabs from two cows were negative on culture. The following is the report from the Government Pathologist on the other three swabs (from two cows): "Organisms were obtained on culture which were indistinguishable morphologically and by staining reactions from Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. On intradermal inoculation of a guinea pig these organisms gave reactions indistinguishable from those usual with highly virulent Klebs-Loeffler bacilli." The bacilli were not isolated, the intradermal test being performed with the mixed culture.

The four cows with affected teats were isolated from the rest of the herd as from 11th July. The two "positive" cows were shortly afterwards sent away to farms where no milk was sold, and the other two were returned to the herd after the excoriations had healed.

There had been no other cases of diphtheria in Kalk Bay since April, 1936.

Reference to previous milk-borne outbreaks of diphtheria will be found in the Annual Report for 1923-24 (page 27), 1924-25 (page 34), and 1927-28 (page 36).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

During the year ended 30th June, 1937, diphtheria immunization was carried out by the Child Welfare Branch of the Department as in previous years, in child welfare centres, schools and institutions.

Though the principal aims in propaganda have been to persuade parents to have their children immunized during the early years and particularly as soon after the first birthday as possible, it will be seen that a large proportion of children immunized have been of school age. This is due to the frequency with which school principals have applied to have their pupils immunized. In the case of schools, however, the children have been drawn as far as possible from those who are under ten years of age ; that is, from those who are most susceptible to diphtheria. Since it has been found that in Capetown the majority of children of this age are susceptible to diphtheria, it has been possible to omit the Schick test prior to inoculation in such children, and proceed direct to immunization.

The materials used during the year have been Burroughs Wellcome toxoid-antitoxin mixture, toxoid-antitoxin floccules (three injections) and alum precipitated toxoid (one or two injections), the Parke Davis toxoid alum precipitated (one or two injections), and the South African Institute of Medical Research anatoxin-Ramon (three injections).

During the earlier months of the year under review, the one-shot method was employed for a large number of children with the alum preparations. Experience here as elsewhere, however, showed that where the immunity level was low, complete immunity was not always produced by the one-shot method, and that some persons Schick-negative soon after immunization tended to revert to a Schick-positive state later.

The procedure in using the alum preparations therefore was altered to two injections, a small dose being followed after three weeks by a large dose, except in cases where a second attendance for immunization was problematical, when the larger single-shot dose was given as before.

The use of the alum preparations given by means of one or two injections accounts for the disparity between the number of first injections as against second and third injections in the table set out below, showing the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937.

Persons Schick-tested before immunization :—

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
303	1,189	16	1,508

First-series protective inoculations :—

First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Persons.
3,395	1,027	83	3,395



*Persons Schick-tested after first series of inoculations :—*

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
181	924	7	1,112

*Second-series protective inoculations :—*

First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Persons.
126	83	28	126

*Persons Schick-tested after second series of inoculations :—*

Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
3	17	—	20

*Persons immunized :—*

Age.			European.		Non-European.	
0	—	1	..	63	..	89
1	—	2	..	148	..	245
2	—	3	..	88	..	214
3	—	4	..	93	..	189
4	—	5	..	96	..	163
5	—	6	..	89	..	147
6	—	7	..	211	..	178
7	—	8	..	245	..	175
8	—	9	..	213	..	148
9	—	10	..	168	..	150
10	—	11	..	144	..	110
11	—	12	..	57	..	21
12	—	13	..	28	..	11
13	—	14	..	6	..	4
14	—	15	..	2	..	1
15	—	16	..	1	..	—
16 and over			..	7	..	—
Age not recorded			..	16	..	1
				1,675		1,846
At schools ..			..	..	..	1,518
At institutions ..			..	..	..	215
At child welfare centres ..			..	..	..	1,788
						3,521

*Injections given :—*

TAP	..	..	..	..	4,081
APT	..	..	..	..	230
TAM	..	..	..	..	369
TAF	..	..	..	..	16
RA ..	..	..	..	..	46
					4,742

## SCARLET FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 486 (458 European and 28 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1·64 per 1,000 population (2·98 European and 0·20 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 489, of which 2 were imported cases. 3 of the 487 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from scarlet fever. 2 patients admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be cases of scarlet fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 9 cases diagnosed as suffering from scarlet fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Cape-town Harbour.

There were 5 deaths (4 European and 1 non-European) amongst the 486 Capetown cases and 4 deaths (3 European and 1 non-European) from this disease registered during the year.

There were no cases at the Langa native location.

In the following table are set out the number of scarlatinal cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years: —

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15 .. ..	78	0·98	10	0·13	2	0·03	—	—
1915-16 .. ..	128	1·54	8	0·10	—	—	—	—
1916-17 .. ..	52	0·60	4	0·05	—	—	—	—
1917-18 .. ..	97	1·09	13	0·17	—	—	—	—
1918-19 .. ..	153	1·65	18	0·23	—	—	—	—
1919-20 .. ..	274	2·84	23	0·29	3	0·03	—	—
1920-21 .. ..	224	2·25	15	0·18	2	0·02	—	—
1921-22 .. ..	97	0·94	9	0·11	—	—	—	—
1922-23 .. ..	47	0·45	5	0·06	—	—	—	—
1923-24 .. ..	26	0·24	3	0·03	—	—	—	—
1924-25 .. ..	50	0·46	1	0·01	—	—	—	—
1925-26 .. ..	129	1·15	8	0·08	—	—	1	0·01
1926-27 .. ..	123	1·07	11	0·11	—	—	—	—
1927-28 .. ..	228	1·76	6	0·05	3	0·02	—	—
1928-29 .. ..	154	1·17	10	0·08	—	—	1	0·01
1929-30 .. ..	260	1·93	20	0·16	2	0·01	1	0·01
1930-31 .. ..	425	3·11	40	0·32	1	0·01	—	—
1931-32 .. ..	121	0·87	18	0·14	—	—	—	—
1932-33 .. ..	121	0·85	19	0·14	—	—	—	—
1933-34 .. ..	103	0·71	9	0·07	—	—	—	—
1934-35 .. ..	229	1·55	14	0·10	1	0·01	—	—
1935-36 .. ..	596	3·95	34	0·24	3	0·02	1	0·01
1936-37 .. ..	458	2·98	28	0·20	3	0·02	1	0·01

The high figures for the year under report reflect the fact that the prevalence of the disease, which began in April, 1935, continued until December, 1936, when it declined. Thus, in the six months July to December, 1936, there were 378 cases reported and in the six months January to June 1937 108 cases (see Table F on page 138).

In the year under report 23 of the cases occurred in institutions : viz., 2 at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Ward 2 (nurses), 1 at a Seamen's Institute in Ward 2, 14 at an orphanage in Ward 4, 1 at an orphanage in Ward 5, 2 in an institution in Ward 9, 2 at a students' hostel in Ward 12, and 1 in an institution in Ward 14. The other cases occurred in 367 houses, in 300 of which there was one case each, and 51 two cases each, in 9 three cases each, in 5 four cases each, in 1 five cases and in 1 nine cases.

The outbreak of 14 cases of scarlet fever referred to above was at the All Saints Home, Kloof Nek Road, Capetown, which is an orphanage accommodating about 174 European children of both sexes. The first 13 cases were all in girls. Three of these became ill in the first three days of September, 3 from 9th to 12th September, and 7 from 18th to 26th September. The last one was a boy, who became ill on the 7th October.

The ward distribution and the age and sex distribution are shown in Tables G and H, on pages 139 and 140.

Of the 489 uncorrected cases, 210 were admitted to the City Hospital. The restricted accommodation available made it impossible to admit as large a proportion of cases as usual.

The cases were mostly very mild, and there were a number which were not discovered before the peeling stage. In some cases the isolation practised at home was unsatisfactory.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 74 (43 European and 31 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 79, of which 5 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from erysipelas.

There were also 3 cases diagnosed as suffering from erysipelas admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.



There were 4 deaths (2 European and 2 non-European) from erysipelas during the year.

Five of the cases occurred in institutions, viz., 4 in Union Government institutions (2 in Ward 11 and one each in Wards 6 and 15), and one in an institution in Ward 2. The remaining 69 cases all occurred in separate houses, there being no secondary household cases.

Of the 79 uncorrected cases, 40 were admitted to the City Hospital and 4 were treated in other hospitals.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 18 (7 European and 11 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 52. 35 of the 52 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from cerebrospinal fever. 1 patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of cerebrospinal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 13 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality diagnosed as suffering from cerebrospinal fever, 10 of which were afterwards found not to be suffering from this disease.

Of the 18 Capetown cases where the diagnosis of cerebrospinal fever remained, 16 were fatal. 7 of the cases were not removed to hospital, of which 5 died on or before the date of notification. It is possible that in some of these the diagnosis was not correct. Of the 11 cases that were treated in the City Hospital 9 were fatal.

Of the 3 admitted to the City Hospital from outside the municipal area one died and 2 recovered.

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 16 (7 European and 9 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 population (0·05 European and 0·06 non-European).

In the following table the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever notified and deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915-16	2	—	—	—
1916-17	2	—	1	—
1917-18	6	2	3	2
1918-19	3	5	—	5
1919-20	3	6	3	5
1920-21	4	1	3	1
1921-22	4	1	—	—
1922-23	4	5	4	2
1923-24	2	3	2	3
1924-25	6	19	5	11
1925-26	4	21	5	19
1926-27	10	39	6	29
1927-28	39	183	18	92
1928-29	30	101	16	59
1929-30	14	48	8	27
1930-31	4	18	3	15
1931-32	7	35	3	21
1932-33	8	22	5	15
1933-34	3	17	3	17
1934-35	5	20	3	15
1935-36	1	9	1	10
1936-37	7	11	7	9

The cases all occurred in different houses, there being no secondary household cases.

The monthly, ward, age and sex distribution of the cases is shown in Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139, and 140.

Of the 52 uncorrected cases, 45 were admitted to the City Hospital.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 4 (1 European and 3 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 8. 4 of the 8 were found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from infective encephalitis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above one case admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality under the diagnosis of infective encephalitis was afterwards found not to be suffering from this disease.

There were two deaths amongst the Capetown cases (1 European and 1 non-European).

The deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 3 (2 European and 1 non-European). In one of these 3 deaths the deceased person had suffered from the disease for six years before death (European male, 67 years). This case is not included in the notifications for the year.

In the following table the number of cases of infective encephalitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1920-21 .. ..	3	1	2	1
1921-22 .. ..	5	—	5	—
1922-23 .. ..	3	1	2	1
1923-24 .. ..	5	4	3	4
1924-25 .. ..	6	5	3	4
1925-26 .. ..	6	10	6	7
1926-27 .. ..	6	5	4	5
1927-28 .. ..	8	3	3	3
1928-29 .. ..	7	5	5	3
1929-30 .. ..	4	3	3	—
1930-31 .. ..	1	4	—	3
1931-32 .. ..	7	2	5	2
1932-33 .. ..	4	4	—	1
1933-34 .. ..	2	—	—	—
1934-35 .. ..	8	3	2	1
1935-36 .. ..	4	3	2	4
1936-37 .. ..	1	3	2	1

The cases in 1936-37 all occurred in different houses, there being no secondary household cases.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139, and 140.

Of the 8 uncorrected cases, 5 were treated at the City Hospital, 1 in another hospital and 2 at home.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 9 (7 European and 2 non-European). In one of these, a non-European male, aged 14 years, this diagnosis was recorded as polio-encephalitis.

The original number of notifications was 11. 2 of the 11 were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from acute poliomyelitis.

The number of deaths amongst the 9 Capetown cases was 2 (Europeans). The total Capetown deaths registered from this disease during the year numbered 2 (European). One of these (European male) died of polio-encephalitis.



In the following table the number of cases notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915-16 .. ..	4	5	Not separately classified.	
1916-17 .. ..	3	1		
1917-18 .. ..	3	2	1	1
1918-19 .. ..	2	2	2	—
1919-20 .. ..	1	1	—	1
1920-21 .. ..	3	1	—	—
1921-22 .. ..	1	1	1	1
1922-23 .. ..	—	1	—	1
1923-24 .. ..	1	—	—	—
1924-25 .. ..	1	1	1	1
1925-26 .. ..	—	—	—	—
1926-27 .. ..	2	—	1	—
1927-28 .. ..	8	4	2	1
1928-29 .. ..	4	1	1	—
1929-30 .. ..	11	6	3	1
1930-31 .. ..	5	5	—	2
1931-32 .. ..	—	—	—	—
1932-33 .. ..	4	4	1	2
1933-34 .. ..	8	3	—	—
1934-35 .. ..	11	14	1	3
1935 36 .. ..	1	3	—	—
1936-37 .. ..	7	2	2	—

The cases in the year under report all occurred in separate houses, there being no secondary household cases.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Tables F, G and H, on pages 138, 139, and 140.

Of the 11 uncorrected cases 7 were treated at the City Hospital and 1 in another hospital.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

In the year 1936-37, the corrected number of notified cases of pneumonia was as follows :—

Influenzal pneumonia .. .. .	70
Acute primary pneumonia .. .. .	479

A more reliable index to these conditions is to be found in the death returns. In the following table is set out for each year from the great epidemic onwards the number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified as due to influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia, together with the corresponding death rates per 1,000 population.

Year.	Influenza.				Bronchitis.				Pneumonia.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1918-1919 ..	864	9.33	2,893	36.41	47	0.51	216	2.72	239	2.58	229	2.88
1919-1920 ..	2	0.02	5	0.06	39	0.40	203	2.52	71	0.74	385	4.77
1920-1921 ..	1	0.01	18	0.22	42	0.42	237	2.91	89	0.89	418	5.13
1921-1922 ..	5	0.05	10	0.12	43	0.42	197	2.36	112	1.09	379	4.54
1922-1923 ..	6	0.06	5	0.06	39	0.37	222	2.58	91	0.86	407	4.72
1923-1924 ..	3	0.03	3	0.03	32	0.30	185	2.07	92	0.85	445	4.98
1924-1925 ..	25	0.22	30	0.32	29	0.26	148	1.59	58	0.52	323	3.46
1925-1926 ..	13	0.12	22	0.23	26	0.23	213	2.25	70	0.63	269	2.84
1926-1927 ..	13	0.11	18	0.18	40	0.35	255	2.62	84	0.74	387	3.96
1927-1928 ..	20	0.16	52	0.46	39	0.30	305	2.69	96	0.75	509	4.49
1928-1929 ..	23	0.18	33	0.28	40	0.31	217	1.87	93	0.71	390	3.56
1929-1930 ..	32	0.24	29	0.24	36	0.27	221	1.86	65	0.49	338	2.84
1930-1931 ..	9	0.06	26	0.21	46	0.33	201	1.61	58	0.42	345	2.77
1931-1932 ..	30	0.22	43	0.34	35	0.25	218	1.74	100	0.72	403	3.22
1932-1933 ..	12	0.08	18	0.14	20	0.14	157	1.22	71	0.50	385	3.00
1933-1934 ..	8	0.06	9	0.07	30	0.21	170	1.29	61	0.42	346	2.63
1934-1935 ..	30	0.20	27	0.20	29	0.20	278	2.06	114	0.77	482	3.57
1935-1936 ..	36	0.24	32	0.23	19	0.12	193	1.37	92	0.60	453	3.21
1936-1937 ..	13	0.08	17	0.12	35	0.23	132	0.93	57	0.37	317	2.23

Corrected for European inward transfers from 1924-25 inclusive.

In the year under report the death rate from pneumonia was the lowest ever recorded, both for Europeans and non-Europeans. The same is true of pneumonia and bronchitis counted together.

Other statistical details will be found in the Tables A, F, G, H and I, on pages 118, 138, 139, 140, and 141.

From the municipal area, 11 cases of influenzal pneumonia (7 European and 4 non-European) and 12 cases of acute primary pneumonia (5 European and 7 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year. One case of influenzal pneumonia (European) was also admitted from a ship in Capetown Harbour.

At the Langa native location there were four cases of acute primary pneumonia notified and 9 deaths from pneumonia registered (broncho-pneumonia, 7, lobar pneumonia, 2).

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 64 (13 European and 51 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 69. 6 of these 69 cases were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from puerperal fever. 1 patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of puerperal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 20 cases admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality under the diagnosis of puerperal fever. 2 of these were afterwards found not to be suffering from puerperal fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 64 Capetown cases was 9 (1 of the 13 European cases and 8 of the 51 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 8 (1 European and 7 non-European).

The mortality from this cause for a series of years, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births, is shown on page 46.

*Attendance at confinement.*—55 of the cases were confined at home and 9 in hospitals. Of the 55 at home 21 were attended in labour by midwives only, 7 by doctors only, and 11 by doctors and midwives; 16 were unattended.

*Condition of child.*—35 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child and 29 of a dead foetus. Of the 29 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 8 were of a dead viable foetus and 21 of a non-viable foetus.

*Primiparae.*—23 of the cases were reported as primiparae (i.e., women in their first confinement) and 41 as multiparae.

*Treatment.*—46 of the cases (corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases) were treated in the City Hospital, 3 in the Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital, 1 in the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and 1 at the Vrede Oord; the remaining 13 were treated at home.

There were also 2 cases of this disease (natives) in the Langa location.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

For the purpose of notification ophthalmia neonatorum is taken to mean a purulent inflammation of the eyes of an infant beginning within twenty-one days after birth, whether it is due to infection with gonococcus or not. Cases of inflammation of the eyes beginning after the twenty-first day of life are not regarded as ophthalmia neonatorum, but if due to gonococcal infection are notifiable as gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

The number of cases of these diseases reported in the year 1936-37, corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnosis, was 257 (42 European and 215 non-European).

In addition there were 10 cases of the disease notified as having been admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality.

Of these 257, 27 were cases not in the newly born (8 European and 19 non-European), being at the time of onset aged 22, 23, 24 days, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 5, 7, 9 months, 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3, 5, 5, 9, 10½, 26, 30 and 31 years respectively.

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 230, comprising 34 European (16 males and 18 females) and 196 non-European (94 males and 102 females).

Of these 230 cases, 52 were born in institutions and 177 at home (there was no information on this point in one case). Of the 177 home confinements 6 were recorded as having been attended by doctors and 167 by midwives only: 4 were unattended.

The reason why ophthalmia neonatorum is a notifiable disease is that the Medical Officer of Health may ensure so far as possible that the cases shall receive efficient treatment. The disease is recognized as being an important cause of blindness or injury to sight if treatment is not undertaken, while on the other hand the cases respond well to efficient treatment. Every case has therefore been visited by the health visitor at the earliest possible moment after being reported, and many have been seen by the lady medical officer. In-patient treatment has been supplied by the Somerset Hospital and efforts have been made to ensure that the patient should be admitted to hospital in every case where it has been advisable. In 46 cases in-patient treatment has been secured, 45



in the Somerset Hospital, and 1 at the Rondebosch Hospital. In the other 184 cases, 4 patients received out-patient treatment at the Somerset Hospital, and 180 were treated at home. Of the 180 cases treated at home, 153 were attended to by nurses from the District Nursing Organization of the Cape Hospital Board.

Efforts were made to see all children after the completion of the treatment and the results were as follows :—

Eyes completely recovered	..	..	223
Cases of blindness	..	..	—
Sight damaged	..	..	1
Died before recovery	..	..	2
Lost trace of	..	..	4
			—
			230
			—

It is to be recorded that the health visitors reported 103 of the cases as “slight,” and 126 as “moderate” or “grave”; there was no information on this point in 1 case.

In addition to the above figures there were at the Langa location 3 native female cases of ophthalmia (aged at the time of onset, 3, 14 and 20 days respectively).

### TYPHUS FEVER.

One case of typhus fever of the epidemic type occurred at the Langa location in a native male, aged 60, who was admitted to the Langa Hospital on 26th May, 1937, and died on 2nd June. He had arrived in Langa from Willowvale, Transkei, already ill with the disease, a few days before admission. Weil-Felix reaction: 29th May, 1 in 20, 100 and 500 + + +, 1 in 1,000 + +. Extensive deverminization of contacts and of dormitories and bedding was carried out and there were no more cases.

There were four cases reported during the year as Capetown cases. They were all regarded as being of the endemic and not of the louse-borne type, and the final diagnosis of endemic typhus was made in the City Hospital. They all recovered. The particulars are as follows :—

European female, aged 38, Ward 5. Onset of symptoms, 15th August, 1936, complained of pains in head and epigastrium. Admitted to City Hospital as doubtful endemic typhus on 26th August. Pyrexia, anxious facies, erythematous rash on body, body covered with flea-bites. No history of tick bite. Weil-Felix reaction: 24th August, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + +; 2nd September, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + +, 1 in 500 +.

European male, aged 61, Ward 13. Had been ill for considerable time with gastric symptoms. Fever noticed on 8th November, 1936, headaches, myalgic pains, constipation. Admitted to City Hospital on 16th November under diagnosis of enteric fever. Pyrexia, mottled rash all over body, facies drowsy, some mental confusion, tender all over abdomen, liver palpable and tender. No history of tick-bite. Weil-Felix reaction negative, 17th, 23rd and 27th November, and 1st December.

European female, aged 48, Ward 4. Onset of symptoms, 13th November, 1936. Insect-bite on waist about 4th November, followed a few days later by rigors and pain in back. Admitted to City Hospital as doubtful endemic typhus on 18th November. Pyrexia, mottled rash all over body and limbs. Weil-Felix reaction: 19th November, negative; 27th November, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + +, 1 in 500 +.

European male, aged 54, Ward 1. Onset of symptoms, 8th February, 1937. Headache, constipation. Admitted to City Hospital under diagnosis of enteric fever. Pyrexia, papular rash on body, thighs and arms. Weil-Felix reaction: 13th February, 1 in 20 + +; 22nd February, 1 in 20, 100 and 500 + + +, 1 in 1,000 + +.

There was one other case (coloured male, 30) admitted to the City Hospital from Durbanville on 19th March, 1937, under diagnosis of enteric fever. The diagnosis was changed to endemic typhus on positive Weil-Felix reaction and absence of evidence of enteric. There was no typhus rash. Weil-Felix reaction: 20th March, 1 in 20 + +; 25th March, 1 in 20 + + +, 1 in 100 + +; 31st March, 1 in 20 + +; 5th April, 1 in 20 and 100 + +.

The Weil-Felix tests referred to above were performed in the Government Health Laboratory, Capetown (Dr. W. F. Rhodes) with Proteus X 19.

### TRACHOMA.

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year in the persons of Capetown residents, in addition to 4 cases who were admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality. The following particulars refer to the 9 Capetown cases.

A European patient (female, 60), living in Ward 12, developed the disease 35 years before, when living at Prince Albert, Cape Province. She was notified as an out-patient at Wynberg Hospital.

Another European patient (female, 30), living in Ward 13, was notified as an out-patient at the Wynberg Hospital. Her home address was not found.

Two coloured patients (male, 36 and female, 59), both living in Ward 6, and notified as out-patients at the Capetown Free Dispensary, developed the disease respectively six years and 4 months before, when living in Capetown.

Two coloured patients (male, 17 and female, 41), both living in Ward 7, developed the disease respectively two months and 8 months before, when living in Capetown. They were notified as out-patients at the Somerset Hospital and the Capetown Free Dispensary respectively.

Three coloured patients (male, 22, female, 10 and female, 10), living in Wards 8, 10 and 13 and all notified as in-patients at the Somerset Hospital, developed the disease when living near Springbok, C.P., at Mamre, C.P., and near Robertson, C.P., respectively, the second over six months before and the third several years before (no history obtained about the first).

All the patients lived at different addresses.

### LEPROSY.

The three cases notified during the year were as follows :—

Native male, aged 35, came from the Butterworth district, Transkei, in February, 1936; stayed at Langa location until May, when he went to Wetton; reported at the Wynberg venereal disease clinic on 10th August, 1936, and next day was admitted to the City Hospital as a case of syphilis. It was there found that the disease was leprosy. B. leprae found in smear from nodule; nasal smear negative. Patient transferred to Capetown Infirmary on 3rd September.

Native male, aged 24, Ward 11. A casual labourer or vagrant. Said to have come from Ingobo, Transkei. Admitted to Somerset Hospital on 16th October, 1936, with ascites and other symptoms of cardiac failure, and was found to be a case of nodular leprosy; nasal smears showed B. leprae. Transferred to Capetown Infirmary, 19th October.

Coloured male, aged 58, Ward 11. A casual labourer. Had been ill for a long time and attending the Woodstock Hospital as out-patient. Nodules and paralysis; B. leprae from nasal smears. Admitted to Capetown Infirmary, 26th February, 1937.

Another case of leprosy was found during the year but not reported to the City Health Department, in the person of a European (female) nurse in whom the disease was diagnosed when she was medically examined in November, 1936, for appointment to one of the Capetown hospitals. The case was of the tuberculoid form of leprosy. Nasal smears negative. The first lesion had been noticed two years earlier when the patient was a nurse at Valkenberg Hospital. She came from Oudtshoorn. Transferred to Pretoria Leper Institution.

### MALTA FEVER.

One case of Malta Fever was reported in the person of a coloured female, aged 44 (Ward 12), who was admitted to the City Hospital under diagnosis of enteric fever on 26th February, 1937, giving a history of pains in back and head, weakness of legs and frequency and dysuria for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  weeks. Pyrexia. Agglutination reaction to B. melitensis: 14th April, 1 in 20 and 100 +, 1 in 200 and 1,000 + +; 23rd April similar. 16th April, negative blood culture for B. melitensis; 20th April, negative culture for B. melitensis from urine and faeces.

### LEAD POISONING.

One case of this condition was reported (by a private medical practitioner) in the person of a European male, aged 24, living in Ward 13. He had been employed for about a year as night foreman at a motor garage, when symptoms (wrist drop) first appeared. Lead was found in the urine. His duties involved attendance on motor accumulator batteries on the electrical charging bench (not including the taking to pieces of the batteries) and the spray-painting of cars. No other history suggesting contact with lead. At the house where he lived the water service pipes are of iron, and the connection to the main is of lead. No lead was found in two samples of the water.

### MEASLES.

There were 4 deaths from measles in the year 1936-37, all non-Europeans, the disease being in a phase of quiescence.

In the following table the number of deaths from measles, together with the corresponding rates, are shown for a series of years :—



Year.	Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914 — 1915.. ..	1	1	0·01	0·01
1915 — 1916.. ..	2	—	0·02	—
1916 — 1917.. ..	20	147	0·23	1·90
1917 — 1918.. ..	1	7	0·01	0·09
1918 — 1919.. ..	3	2	0·03	0·03
1919 — 1920.. ..	9	12	0·09	0·15
1920 — 1921.. ..	2	27	0·02	0·33
1921 — 1922.. ..	—	—	—	—
1922 — 1923.. ..	3	21	0·03	0·24
1923 — 1924.. ..	20	116	0·19	1·30
1924 — 1925.. ..	1	2	0·01	0·02
1925 — 1926.. ..	—	6	—	0·06
1926 — 1927.. ..	9	38	0·08	0·39
1927 — 1928.. ..	3	12	0·02	0·11
1928 — 1929.. ..	9	9	0·07	0·08
1929 — 1930.. ..	3	17	0·02	0·14
1930 — 1931.. ..	—	17	—	0·14
1931 — 1932.. ..	8	39	0·06	0·31
1932 — 1933.. ..	—	—	—	—
1933 — 1934.. ..	3	23	0·02	0·17
1934 — 1935.. ..	6	80	0·04	0·59
1935 — 1936.. ..	3	—	0·02	—
1936 — 1937.. ..	—	4	—	0·03

The figures are corrected for outward transfers, and from 1924-25 inclusive, for European inward transfers.

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages 118 and 119, and in the Tables on pages 33, 35, and 39. The great bulk of the infantile mortality from the "common infectious diseases," shown in the first column of the tables on pages 42 and 43, is caused by measles and whooping cough. All the measles deaths in the year under report were of children under 7 years of age.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 26 deaths from this disease for the year 1936-37, 3 European and 23 non-European.

In the following table the number of deaths from whooping cough, together with the corresponding rates, are shown for a series of years :—

Year.	Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914 — 1915.. ..	16	72	0·20	0·95
1915 — 1916.. ..	2	2	0·02	0·03
1916 — 1917.. ..	12	20	0·14	0·26
1917 — 1918.. ..	10	40	0·11	0·51
1918 — 1919.. ..	7	22	0·08	0·28
1919 — 1920.. ..	10	29	0·10	0·36
1920 — 1921.. ..	16	41	0·16	0·50
1921 — 1922.. ..	—	5	—	0·06
1922 — 1923.. ..	8	25	0·08	0·29
1923 — 1924.. ..	21	69	0·19	0·77
1924 — 1925.. ..	4	10	0·04	0·11
1925 — 1926.. ..	5	20	0·04	0·21
1926 — 1927.. ..	7	26	0·06	0·27
1927 — 1928.. ..	21	74	0·16	0·66
1928 — 1929.. ..	11	32	0·08	0·28
1929 — 1930.. ..	6	15	0·04	0·13
1930 — 1931.. ..	9	58	0·06	0·47
1931 — 1932.. ..	8	44	0·06	0·35
1932 — 1933.. ..	10	32	0·07	0·25
1933 — 1934.. ..	1	19	0·01	0·14
1934 — 1935.. ..	5	19	0·03	0·14
1935 — 1936.. ..	10	178	0·07	1·26
1936 — 1937.. ..	3	23	0·02	0·16

The figures are corrected for outward transfers, and from 1924-25 inclusive for European inward transfers.

Other statistical information will be found in Table A on pages 118 and 119 and in the tables on pages 33 and 39. The great bulk of the infantile mortality from the "common infectious diseases," shown in the first column in the tables on pages 42 and 43, is caused by measles and whooping cough. Of the 26 deaths from whooping cough in the year under report 24 were of children under five years of age.

DIARRHOEA.

The deaths certified in the year 1936-37 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis amounted to 316 (37 European and 279 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 1·07 per 1,000 population (0·24 European and 1·96 non-European).

The deaths were classified as follows :—

Code Number.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.
456 Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) .. .. .	27	251	278
457 Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over) .. .. .	5	24	29
014 Cholera nostras .. .. .	—	—	—
015 Dysentery, amœbic .. .. .	1	3	4
016 Dysentery, bacillary .. .. .	3	—	3
017 Dysentery, other .. .. .	1	1	2
Total .. .. .	37	279	316

In the tables on pages 42 and 43 the rates of mortality (per 1,000 births) from diarrhoeal diseases are shown over a period of years, for infants under one year and for infants between one and two years. They show clearly the great decline that has taken place in the mortality from infantile diarrhoea. The effect of this on the death rate from diarrhoeal diseases at all ages (per 1,000 population) is shown in the table on page 36.

In addition to the 316 deaths recorded above there were during 1936-37 14 deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in the Langa native location. These are included in the following table :—

Months.	Race.	Sea Point. 1	Harbour. 2	West Central. 3	Kloof. 4	Park. 5	East Central. 6	Castle. 7	Woodstock. 8	Salt River. 9	Mowbray. 10	Maitland. 11	Rondebosch. 12	Claremont. 13	Kalk Bay. 14	Wynberg. 15	Langa native location.	Not allocated.	Totals : A. Totals : B.	Temperature of air in the shade (mean at 8 a.m.)	Earth temperature, range at 4 ft.	Rainfall in inches.	Total hours of bright sunshine.
July, 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	1 3	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	2	—	3 13	54·23 60·9 to 62·1	1·81	hrs. 210	mins 30
Aug., 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	1 9	55·36 61·0 to 62·0	2·61	194	25
Sept., 1936 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	1 2	— 1	1 2	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	2 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	5 10	57·66 62·2 to 65·0	2·15	219	10
Oct., 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 3	3 3	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	3 11	58·87 65·0 to 68·3	0·63	277	50
Nov., 1936 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	— 1	1 2	— 1	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	5 10	65·49 68·2 to 71·2	0·08	312	20
Dec., 1936 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	1 —	— 2	— 2	— —	1 —	— 1	— 1	1 2	1 4	— 2	— 5	— —	— —	4 22	65·07 71·2 to 74·8	0·54	322	35
Jan., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— 3	— —	1 —	— 2	— —	— 2	— 11	— 2	— 4	— 3	— 4	— —	1 33	68·43 75·0 to 78·0	0·63	343	10
Feb., 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 2	1 2	— —	— 2	1 5	— 2	— 4	— —	2 8	— 7	— 6	— 4	1 6	— 1	— —	5 52	66·50 77·4 to 78·0	0·17	296	10
Mar., 1937 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 2	— —	— —	— 7	— 3	— 3	2 3	1 1	— 2	— 4	1 4	— 1	— 6	— 3	— 1	4 43	62·33 75·2 to 78·2	2·04	287	25
April, 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 1	— 1	— —	— 7	— 1	1 1	— 2	— 1	1 2	— 8	— 5	— 6	2 4	— 1	— —	4 43	58·85 70·4 to 75·0	1·70	223	0
May, 1937 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— —	— 7	— 2	— 1	— 3	— —	— 1	— 6	— 3	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	1 29	54·40 65·3 to 70·3	2·33	168	40
June, 1937 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— 3	1 —	— 1	— 1	— 3	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2	— —	— —	1 18	54·22 62·0 to 65·1	4·07	156	30
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	1 11	— 9	1 11	2 —	1 36	2 23	6 10	3 15	2 5	5 27	1 45	5 32	1 23	5 31	— 14	— 1	37 293	60·12 60·9 to 78·2	18·76	3,011	45

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.



It will be seen that the mortality was least in August to November and highest in February, March and April. In non-Europeans it was nearly three times as great in the autumn half of the year (January to June) as in the spring half (July to December); but in Europeans the mortality was greater in the spring than in the autumn.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers) 21, or 57 per cent., were in children under one year of age, and 29, or 78 per cent., in children under five years of age. The corresponding figures for the non-European deaths, including deaths in the native location, were 177, or 60 per cent., under one and 277, or 95 per cent., under five.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1936-37 as being due to syphilis was 105 (96 non-European and 9 European); and from general paralysis 19 and tabes dorsalis 5 (17 non-European and 7 European). The sum of these figures is equivalent to a death rate per 1,000 population of 0·80 for non-Europeans and 0·10 for Europeans. These rates do not represent the total mortality caused by syphilis.

Of the 96 non-European deaths certified as being caused by syphilis, 54 were children under one year of age and 61 under five years of age. Of the 9 European deaths, 2 were of children under 2 years of age and the remainder adults. Of the adult deaths 29 were of males and 13 of females. Of the deaths from general paralysis and tabes one was in the age group 15-25 years and the rest older; 7 were females and 17 males.

The deaths in previous years are shown in the table on page 35.

There were no deaths certified as due to gonorrhœa during the year under report.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal disease includes (a) municipal treatment centres, (b) in-patient treatment at the City Hospital and (c) home visitation of defaulting patients. Part of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid to the Council by the Union Government.

*Municipal Treatment Centres.*—There are three treatment centres for venereal diseases, viz., at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, Capetown, at Spencer Road, Salt River, and at Church Street, Wynberg.

During the year under review there have been held 203 sessions for males and 251 for females at the City Hospital, 225 for males and 252 for females at Salt River, and 98 for males and 124 for females at Wynberg. Anti-syphilitic treatment of mothers and children is also given at the pre-natal clinics at the maternal and child welfare centres.

Particulars of the work done at the treatment centres and pre-natal clinics will be found on page 104.

Cards in both official languages containing warning notices in regard to these diseases and the times of the clinics at the treatment centres, are hung up in all the public conveniences for both sexes, and they have been supplied for similar use in conveniences controlled by the Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the City. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

*In-patient Treatment.*—There are wards at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, with beds for 24 cases of venereal disease, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the cases of venereal disease that were admitted from Capetown numbered 235 (86 European and 149 non-European), and from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour 44 (22 European and 22 non-European).

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent on page 109.

*Propaganda.*—Good work is being done by the Capetown Society for Combating Venereal Disease. This body receives annual subsidies from the Union Government (£100) and the City Council (£50). The Society works in close co-operation with the City Health Department. This is ensured by the fact that the Hon. Secretary is Dr. C. K. O'Malley, the Medical Officer in charge of Venereal Disease Clinics.

#### CANCER.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 296 (136 males and 160 females), of which 197 (96 males and 101 females) were of Europeans and 99 (40 males and 59 females) were of non-Europeans.

The death rates for cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward and inward transfers for Europeans and for outward transfers for the whole population and for non-Europeans) was therefore :—

For the whole population	.. ..	1·00	(males 0·95; females 1·05)
For Europeans	.. ..	1·31	(males 1·35; females 1·28)
For non-Europeans	.. ..	0·70	(males 0·58; females 0·81)

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by 87 per cent. than amongst non-Europeans.

The variation in cancer mortality during the past ten years is shown in the table on page 36.

The parts of the body affected in deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A, on pages 120 to 123.



## SECTION IV.—MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

With the development of this branch of the City Health Department, the need for providing more effective supervision of the child between infancy and school age has become increasingly apparent. A special health visitor was appointed in May, 1937, as a means of keeping in touch with children between the age of 2 and 7 years, and one session a week was arranged especially for children of this age, beginning on 7th June, 1937. These weekly clinics are being held at four different welfare centres in rotation. The health visitor calls at the homes of children eligible for the clinic, whose names are obtained from the records kept in the Department. She advises the mother and delivers an invitation card giving a specified time for attendance. The medical officer at the centre decides at what interval re-attendance is desirable in each case.

At the special clinic more time can be devoted to the examination of each child and to parent instruction. The toddler is apt to be troublesome if he has to wait his turn with the babies at the ordinary infant clinic, and this is obviated by the holding of separate sessions.

This development of child welfare has made a promising beginning, and by its extension it is to be hoped that some improvement in the standard of health of school entrants may be brought about.

The establishment of day nurseries and nursery schools will further bridge the gap in health supervision between babyhood and school-going age. Such institutions are specially needed for the large number of children whose mothers are employed in factories or as domestic workers; and for other underprivileged children who spend their days in crowded dwellings, lacking a playground and that physical outlet so necessary for proper development of mind and body.

The Children's Act No. 31 of 1937, which came into force in May, 1937, superseded the Children's Protection Act of 1913. The new act raises the age of protected infants from 7 to 10 years, and the health visitors are therefore required to visit these children up to that age, their reports being submitted to the Commissioner of Child Welfare every three months. For the City of Capetown during the year ended 30th June, 1937, 186 new protected infants were registered in the Capetown magisterial area, 100 in the Wynberg magisterial area, and 3 in the Simonstown magisterial area. 2,862 visits were made to protected infants during this period. The act also gives increased powers to the medical officers of the local authority in respect of neglected children and those in need of medical treatment. By virtue of the powers so conferred it has been possible to deal with many cases of sick and neglected children for whom parents would otherwise have persisted in failure to secure medical attention.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of mothers attending pre-natal clinics. Owing to the increased attendances at the pre-natal clinics at Aspeling Street, it was arranged for a second doctor to attend at one of the pre-natal clinics. This increases the number of medical pre-natal sessions at this centre to three each week, all of which are full to capacity.

At the end of June, 1937, about 23 sessions a week were being undertaken at the welfare centres by the three full-time medical officers of the department and 27 by part-time medical officers. Part-time dental surgeons attended at four dental sessions a week. One of the full-time medical officers conducted two sessions a week in the venereal disease clinics, in addition to the eight centres weekly attended by her in the child welfare branch, thus linking up the two branches of this department.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Regulations *re* Early Notification of Births (made by the Minister of Public Health in 1920) require the notification of births in the Municipality within 24 hours.

During the year 1936-37 the number of births (and still-births) notified was 10,953, as follows:—

Notified by midwives and nurses (other than extern or intern institutional cases) .. .. .	6,691
Notified by doctors .. .. .	5
Notified by institutions (extern or intern) .. .. .	3,863
Notified by parents and others .. .. .	394

In the table on the next page, the births (and still-births) notified as having taken place in the Municipality during the year are classified by wards according to the manner in which the mothers were attended.

The following is a summary of the table:—

In private houses:

	Attended.	Births.	Percentage.
By private doctors .. .. .	798	7.7	
By private midwives .. .. .	6,237	60.1	
By public midwives or midwife students ..	1,124	10.9	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	8,159	78.7	

In institutions:

Public institutions .. .. .	1,584	15.3
Private nursing homes .. .. .	627	6.0
	2,211	21.3



BIRTHS AND STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED, CLASSIFIED AS TO ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT AND AS TO HOME ADDRESS OF MOTHER, FOR THE YEAR 1936—1937 (1st JULY, 1936 TO 30TH JUNE, 1937).

CLASSIFICATION.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															Excluded from foregoing columns			
																Total of Wards	Langsa Location.	Non-Residents.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
	Sea Point	Harbour	West Central	Kloof	Park	East Central	Castle	Woodstock	Salt River	Mowbray	Maitland	Rondebosch	Claremont	Kalk Bay	Wynberg				
Private doctors..	31	8	13	34	19	63	38	50	90	36	60	69	103	46	137	1	798	1	15
Private midwives (including any non-medical persons attending a confinement)																			
Certificated	18	46	46	65	23	324	236	235	260	106	210	502	330	81	209	—	2,691	—	13
Uncertificated	2	34	83	157	10	240	203	263	234	25	414	463	496	312	605	5	3,546	6	19
Midwives (or midwife students) from																			
St. Monica's Home	—	47	68	65	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	185	—	—
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	1	16	22	33	7	182	161	91	48	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	565	1	16
Jane Waterston Memorial Training School for Midwives	—	—	1	2	—	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	32	—	—
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	—	2	11	15	2	202	104	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	342	—	—
Confined in institutions:																			
Booth Memorial Hospital	29	7	2	27	44	20	—	9	17	25	12	11	24	4	23	1	255	—	70
St. Monica's Home	4	7	7	44	2	21	26	9	13	9	17	35	36	26	26	—	282	4	26
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	27	26	17	54	24	123	78	95	78	33	102	76	70	30	78	1	912	15	168
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein	6	2	7	14	3	29	13	8	4	1	5	8	9	3	12	—	124	5	11
Magdalena Huis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	18
Other public institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	1
Private nursing homes	148	10	1	56	74	28	3	7	23	48	10	70	70	27	52	—	627	1	134
TOTALS	266	205	278	566	208	1,255	870	772	770	283	835	1,236	1,143	531	1,144	8	10,370	34	491

Births actually occurring in the Langa native location are excluded from the above table. They numbered 120.

## SUPERVISION OF MIDWIFERY.

In South Africa, except in "prescribed areas," women who are not certificated and registered with the Medical Council are not precluded from practising as midwives. In all Municipalities, however, (and in the area of the Cape Divisional Council) the practice of midwifery is controlled by Union Government Regulations under the Public Health Acts, which came into force in June, 1931, and have since been amended.

Under these regulations a list is kept by the City Council of persons, other than medical practitioners, practising midwifery in the municipal area. No person may practise midwifery whose name is not on the list. The Council may refuse to place on the list or may remove from the list the name of any person whose practising it considers would be prejudicial to the public health. Such action is subject to confirmation by the South African Medical Council in the case of certificated registered midwives, and by the Minister of Public Health in the case of other midwives.

Midwives desiring to practise in the Municipality are required to apply to the Medical Officer of Health and must submit a certificate of freedom from infectious disease. They must conform to certain standards as regards personal cleanliness, clothing, midwifery bags, and the conduct of cases, and must keep a prescribed register of cases, which must be submitted for inspection periodically.

One of the health visitors is appointed as supervisor of midwives. Under the control of the lady medical officer she undertakes the guidance and instruction of untrained midwives. She watches them in their actual work in certain cases and gives periodical demonstrations and lecturettes on the occasions of the routine inspection.

The visits during the year to midwives in their own homes numbered 1,185. In connection with the administration of the Children's Act in lying-in homes the supervisor made 41 inspections.

During the year 20 midwifery inspections were held at the welfare centres, at which the midwives made 283 attendances.

The transactions on the list of midwives in the year under report is indicated by the following table :—

Midwives.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Total.
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	
On list 30th June, 1936-37 .. ..	108	38	18	65	229
Added to list during 1936-37 .. ..	14	3	—	—	17
Removed from list during 1936-37 by resolution of Council .. ..	—	—	1	4	5
Removed from list during 1936-37, having ceased to practise in the Municipality .. ..	17	2	1	3	23
On list 30th June, 1937 .. ..	105	39	16	58	218

No applications to be added to the list were refused by resolution.

It will be seen that on 30th June, 1937, there were on the list 144 certificated midwives (105 European and 39 non-European), and 74 uncertificated (16 European and 58 non-European). During the year, of a total of 10,370 births, 3,546 or 34 per cent. were attended by uncertificated persons. The proportion is declining year by year.

In five instances during the year the names of midwives were removed from the list by the Council on account of their unsuitability.

Three non-European women were prosecuted for practising as midwives when their names were not on the list of midwives kept by the City Council, under the Government midwifery regulations. In two of these cases there was an additional charge of making internal examinations. These were all found guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine with the alternative of imprisonment. In the case of two of the three, sentences were suspended on condition of good behaviour. (In two of the cases the hearing took place after the close of the year under review.)

In 101 cases midwives were referred for special interview with a medical officer in connection with their work.



In 53 cases midwives were reprimanded by letter.

Regular midwifery inspections and demonstrations have been held during the year at the district welfare centres and the midwives have attended well and responded to the instruction. The sound projector used at lectures and inspections for midwives have proved of great teaching value. Some of these films were also shown to expectant mothers and health visitors.

The services of a midwife were paid for from a charitable fund in 11 cases. One certificated midwife was helped until she established herself in an outlying area. Fares and board for expectant mothers were also paid out of this fund.

Midwives are required to call in medical aid in the event of any abnormality or emergency, and in cases of poverty the Department undertakes to pay the medical man in accordance with a fixed scale of fees. During the year such payments were made in 87 cases, at a total cost of £77 0s. 0d.

The midwifery needs for the poorer section of the community in the central areas of Capetown are to a great extent met by institutions such as the Peninsula Maternity Hospital, St. Monica's Home, and the Salvation Army midwifery institutions (Booth Memorial Hospital and Vrede Oord), which supply both in-patient service and midwifery attendance in the home. In the outlying areas, however, these extern midwifery services are not available; and, owing to the poverty of the mothers and difficulty in transport, midwives in some areas find it hard to make a living and many confinements take place without any midwifery assistance. Health visitors have occasionally had to act as midwives in emergency in such cases, to the neglect of their other work.

In adjacent areas of the Cape Divisional Council, the Cape Hospital Board has instituted trained subsidized midwives, who are able to attend women at a reduced fee or free in indigent cases. In the municipal area there are no such facilities and the need for municipal midwives is apparent especially in the Retreat-Diep River area and in the outlying areas of Athlone (Belgravia and Rylands Estate).

A special fund given by a private charity has, in the last two years, paid for the services of midwives for women who have attended pre-natal clinics, but this is limited to a very small number.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff of health visitors whose time is given up to work in connection with maternal and child welfare (June, 1937) numbers 26, besides the chief health visitor, the health visitor for school clinics, one for diphtheria prophylaxis, and one who acts as supervisor of midwives. In addition there is one social welfare investigator. The work of the health visitors is primarily educational and preventive in nature. Some of their duties are stated below :—

1. Visits to houses where births have occurred. In the cases attended by a trained midwife the visit is postponed until after the tenth day, when the attendance of the midwife has ordinarily ceased, but in the cases attended by uncertificated persons the visit is made as soon as possible after birth. Advice is given as to the proper care and feeding of the infant and the mother is invited to bring her baby to the nearest centre as soon as she is able.

2. Visits are also made in connection with protected infants, i.e., those children under ten years of age who, not being in the care of their own parents or near relatives, are under the supervision of the Commissioner for Child Welfare (Children's Act No. 31 of 1937). The health visitors report on these children every three months, and their reports are forwarded to the magistrate.

3. Visits are made to expectant mothers, wherever possible, to advise and assist them in making arrangements for their confinements, and to supplement the work of the pre-natal clinics.

4. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, etc., are visited and advice given where necessary as to nursing and precautions to be taken.

5. Each health visitor also assists at certain of the sessions of the welfare centre for her area. At each centre one health visitor is appointed to act as superintendent. At two centres the superintendent is unable to undertake any home visiting, but at the remainder she does district work also.

The following table shows the number of visits made during 1936-37 and previous years by the health visitors and the social welfare investigator (including the visits made by the tuberculosis health visitors and the V.D. nurse visitors) :—

Classification of Visits.	Number of Visits.									
	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Visits to houses where births have occurred..	10,272	10,416	9,360	9,822	9,649	10,029	10,510	9,637	9,504	8,657
Subsequent visits to houses where births have occurred ..	35,642	32,774	32,399	34,741	35,558	31,951	34,334	31,405	29,473	27,706
Visits to houses where deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	815	859	729	736	457	466	226	166	327	293
Visits to expectant mothers .. ..	2,862	2,595	2,480	2,200	2,278	1,713	1,381	762	980	195
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants .. ..	2,899	3,097	3,091	3,253	3,123	3,166	3,229	2,699	2,479	2,102
Special follow-up visits	4,434	4,207	3,890							
Visits to cases of tuberculosis .. ..	8,989	8,142	6,547	6,087	6,624	6,265	6,450	5,234	8,026	5,741
Visits <i>re</i> cases of puerperal fever ..	75	107	109	239	74	69	96	82	93	84
Visits <i>re</i> measles ..	8	16	324	97	8	56	125	38	75	72
Visits <i>re</i> whooping cough	39	250	51	18	76	34	99	14	4	28
Visits <i>re</i> diarrhoea ..	20	21	56	310	11	37	23	8	27	37
Visits <i>re</i> chicken-pox ..	16	18	10	26	18	26	24	25	29	51
Visits <i>re</i> ophthalmia neonatorum ..	698	650	919	765	845	927	1,058	615	510	476
Visits <i>re</i> pneumonia ..	495	670	754	344	309	461	365	366	445	477
Visits <i>re</i> trachoma ..	6	8	15	2	12	13	11	40	22	16
Visits <i>re</i> influenza ..	2	22	22	8	22	264	268	631	555	488
Visits <i>re</i> other diseases	27	6	42							
Visits <i>re</i> diphtheria immunization ..	1,823	1,240	1,220	2,686	1,756	1,666				
Visits <i>re</i> midwives ..	1,185	1,754	2,171	1,976	1,118	1,434	1,118	748	1,186	1,333
Visits to schools ..	330	284	288	146	161	138	64	46	106	58
Visits to school children	791	1,273	1,248	815	1,098	567				
Visits to shops and factories .. ..	180	75	57	73	147	165	188	125	—	140
Visits to nursing homes	41	33	27	40	31	29	48	11	33	24
Visits <i>re</i> verminous persons .. ..	2	11	6	30	3	10	12	39	63	19
Visits <i>re</i> dental treatment .. ..	153	165	141	218	258	273	191	87	75	
House-to-house visitations.. ..	1,831	970	642							
Visits <i>re</i> venereal disease	312									
Other visits .. ..	954	514	635	5,067	5,731	4,216	4,232	2,499	1,762	3,241
Investigation of cases for the Board of Aid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
Visits by Social Welfare Investigator .. ..	3,075	3,581	3,056	2,195	4,309	3,373	4,541	3,782	2,517	1,924
Total visits	77,976	73,758	70,289	71,894	73,676	67,348	68,593	59,059	58,291	53,432
Complaints referred to Chief Health Inspector	22	27	60	121	9	27	28	28	29	81

Besides the health visitors, there are employed in this branch of the department, three clerks, of whom one is trained in social work, a storekeeper with assistant, an attendant and assistant cleaner at the cleansing station and twelve domestics at welfare centres.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE INVESTIGATOR.

Many cases come to the notice of medical officers and health visitors which require advice and guidance from the social and moral standpoint, especially in connection with the unmarried mother. Such cases are referred to the social welfare investigator, who is specially appointed for this work.

A record of work done during the year 1936-37 by the social welfare investigator is given below :—

New cases investigated .. ..	734
Visits to institutions .. ..	718
Visits to cases .. ..	1,463
Visits to Government Offices .. ..	136
Other visits .. ..	758
Total visits .. ..	3,075
Office consultations .. ..	1,223



## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Ten Maternal and Child Welfare Centres are maintained, viz. :—

City Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.  
 Aspeling Street, Capetown.  
 St. James Street, Woodstock.  
 Norfolk Road, Maitland.  
 Good Hope Village Hall, Brooklyn  
 Lawrence Road, Athlone.  
 Station Road, Claremont.  
 Lansdowne Hall, Lansdowne.  
 Town Hall, Wynberg.  
 Retreat Road, Retreat.

In addition to the above a weekly infant consultation for natives is held at the Langa location hospital.

At these centres 55 medical sessions per week were being held at the end of the year under report, as follows :—

<i>Infant Consultations.</i>					
Keerom Street	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
Aspeling Street	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> .	
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Fridays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
Woodstock	..	Mondays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
		Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
Maitland	..	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
		Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
Brooklyn	..	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> .	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> .	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> .	
Langa	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Natives <sup>(1)</sup> .	
Athlone	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> .	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
Claremont	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans.	
Lansdowne	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> .	
		Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
Wynberg	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
Retreat	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> .	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
<i>Toddlers' Clinic.</i>					
		Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans <sup>(2)</sup> .	
<i>Pre-natal Clinics.</i>					
Aspeling Street	..	Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans <sup>(6)</sup> .	
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans & Non-Europeans.	
Woodstock	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
Maitland	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans & Non-Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> .	
Athlone	..	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
Claremont	..	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
Wynberg	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
Retreat	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> .	
<i>Dental Clinics.</i>					
Woodstock	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.	
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.	
<i>School Clinics.</i>					
Woodstock	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans <sup>(4)</sup> .	
		Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
		Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans <sup>(5)</sup> .	
Maitland	..	Mondays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans <sup>(7)</sup> .	
Athlone	..	Mondays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans <sup>(7)</sup> .	
Claremont	..	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.	
Retreat	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans <sup>(8)</sup> .	

<sup>(1)</sup> Open weekly, but medical officer attends only twice monthly.

<sup>(2)</sup> There is only one session at Maitland on Thursday afternoons, open both as an infant consultation and pre-natal clinic. It is for residents in the Divisional Council area.

<sup>(3)</sup> There is only one session at Retreat on Thursday mornings, open both as an infant consultation and pre-natal clinic.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ophthalmic session.

<sup>(5)</sup> Dental-clinic session.

<sup>(6)</sup> This is a double session, 2 medical officers being in attendance.

<sup>(7)</sup> Sessions are held at Maitland and Athlone on alternate Mondays.

<sup>(8)</sup> Europeans and Non-Europeans attend on alternate weeks.

<sup>(9)</sup> Toddlers' clinic, Monday, 2 p.m., in rotation at Woodstock, Keerom Street, Maitland and Wynberg once monthly at each.

The next table shows the attendances (classified for race) made at the infant consultations (including pre-school children), pre-natal clinics, school clinics and dinners, held at eleven centres during the year 1936-37 :

Centre.	Race.	Infant Consultations.			Pre-natal Clinics.		School Clinics.		Dinners for Children under school age, and Nursing and Expectant Mothers.	
		First Attendances.		Total Attendances.	Attendances.		Attendances.		Attendances.	
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.		First.	Total.	First.	Total.	Adults.	Children.
12, Keerom St., Cape Town.	Eur.	216	98	4,224					204	570
	Non-Eur.	524	138	7,262					2,408	6,613
	Total.	740	236	11,486					2,612	7,183
Aspeling Street, Cape Town.	Eur.	13	9	654	19	63			1	878
	Non-Eur.	943	381	19,651	888	3,232			2,560	15,450
	Total.	956	390	20,305	907	3,295			2,561	16,328
Woodstock ..	Eur.	343	174	8,437	229	1,185	843	1,619	1,332	2,782
	Non-Eur.	453	239	9,245	322	1,233	878	1,399	2,096	4,914
	Total.	796	413	17,682	551	2,418	1,721	3,018	3,428	7,696
Maitland ..	Eur.	128	64	2,960	53	182	270	554	1,007	1,374
	Non-Eur.	430	217	7,558	302	1,214	393	1,029	3,382	6,411
	Total.	558	281	10,518	355	1,396	663	1,583	4,389	7,785
Brooklyn ..	Eur.	60	31	1,767						
	Non-Eur.	—	—	—						
	Total.	60	31	1,767						
Athlone ..	Eur.	21	13	489	8	24	16	16	8	22
	Non-Eur.	527	304	8,000	415	1,898	515	787	3,289	11,545
	Total.	548	317	8,489	423	1,922	531	803	3,297	11,567
Lansdowne ..	Eur.	48	38	2,001					421	1,108
	Non-Eur.	119	43	3,437					3,565	13,306
	Total	167	81	5,438					3,986	14,414
Claremont ..	Eur.	92	56	2,069	43	157	425	1,067	154	375
	Non-Eur.	278	141	5,991	293	892	838	2,187	625	1,589
	Total	370	197	8,060	336	1,049	1,263	3,254	779	1,964
Wynberg ..	Eur.	111	49	2,537	36	191			7	27
	Non-Eur.	379	129	5,075	294	1,125			2,204	4,987
	Total	490	178	7,612	330	1,316			2,211	5,014
Retreat ..	Eur.	41	19	1,644	31	112	89	531	29	51
	Non-Eur.	336	180	6,283	312	1,262	222	1,257	1,872	5,091
	Total	377	199	7,927	343	1,374	311	1,788	1,901	5,142
Langa .. ..	Eur.	—	—	—						
	Non-Eur.	169	19	1,512						
	Total	169	19	1,512						
Total .. ..	Eur.	1,073	551	26,782	419	1,914	1,643	3,787	3,163	7,187
	Non-Eur.	4,158	1,791	74,014	2,826	10,856	2,846	6,659	22,001	69,906
	Total	5,231	2,342	100,796	3,245	12,770	4,489	10,446	25,164	77,093

#### INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

At the time of their visits the health visitors invite the mothers to bring their infants to the welfare centres for advice as to feeding and care and for medical supervision, and periodical attendance is encouraged for children up to school age.

The infant consultations are primarily for preventive and educational purposes. They are not intended for the treatment of disease, but minor ailments are dealt with and cases of illness are referred either to the family doctor or, in cases of poverty, to the hospitals and dispensaries.

A medical officer is in attendance at each session and certain of the health visitors of the district are present.

Voluntary workers have given their services willingly at all the centres, and without their help the cost of running the sessions would be considerably greater than it is. Their work is much appreciated. Among their number have been members of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance detachments.



At the end of the year under review 37 infant consultations were being held weekly. They are enumerated in the table on page 79. During the year 7,573 children were registered as new cases, and the total attendances of children at the infant consultations numbered 100,796. Details are shown in the table on page 80. (These figures do not include the work of the infant consultations for Europeans held by the South African Mothercraft Training Centre at Claremont, Sea Point, Camps Bay and Mowbray, where the first attendances of infants during the year numbered 580 and the total attendances of infants and toddlers, 6,896 ; see page 84).

Of the 7,573 children registered as new cases, 5,231 (1,073 European and 4,158 non-European) were under one year of age at the time of their first attendance, and 2,342 (551 European and 1,791 non-European) were over one year of age at that time.

Of the new cases registered, 383 were of children resident outside the Capetown area, viz., under one year of age, Europeans 56, non-Europeans 191 ; over one year of age, Europeans 26, non-Europeans 110. The new cases resident within the City (excluding attendance at the Langa centre) were as follows :—

					Eur.	Non-Eur.
Under one year of age	..	..	..	..	1,017	3,798
Over one year of age	..	..	..	..	525	1,662

For the municipal area (not including the native location) the first attendances of infants under one year of age amounted to 51 per cent. of the registered births (39 per cent. in the case of Europeans and 55 per cent. in the case of non-Europeans). The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 54, 40 and 59.

The above figures do not include the infants who made first attendances at the infant consultations of the South African Mothercraft Training Centre (see above). The addition of these considerably increases the percentage of European infants who attended infant consultations.

During the year under review 1,989 attendances (681 Europeans and 1,308 non-Europeans) of nursing mothers and their infants were made for instructional test feeds at the centres (not counted in the above figures). These special investigations form an important feature of the work of the centres. They are undertaken apart from the medical sessions, when there are no distractions for nurse or mother. The test feeds were made at the different centres as follows :—

				Eur.	Non-Eur.
Keerom Street	..	..	..	137	130
Aspeling Street	..	..	..	12	355
Woodstock	..	..	..	196	184
Maitland	..	..	..	93	86
Brooklyn	..	..	..	27	1
Athlone	..	..	..	15	181
Lansdowne	..	..	..	47	47
Claremont	..	..	..	57	126
Wynberg	..	..	..	58	115
Retreat	..	..	..	39	79
Langa	..	..	..	—	4
				681	1,308

Infant consultations are also held at the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and St. Monica's Home for the babies born in the maternity practice of these institutions.

The number of attendances at the infant consultations is shown in the following table over a period of five years :—

Centre.		1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934	1932-1933
Keerom Street	.. ..	11,486	11,754	10,923	9,468	9,429
Aspeling Street	.. ..	20,305	20,464	21,057	22,982	18,352
Woodstock	.. ..	17,682	19,866	17,988	18,941	21,462
Maitland	.. ..	10,518	9,999	10,988	11,527	11,045
Brooklyn	.. ..	1,767	2,244			
Athlone	.. ..	8,489	7,393	7,772	8,166	10,269
Lansdowne	.. ..	5,438	5,716	5,110	4,984	4,468
Claremont	.. ..	8,060	8,659	9,536	11,197	9,019
Wynberg	.. ..	7,612	8,743	8,726	8,826	9,178
Retreat	.. ..	7,927	7,261	7,276	8,017	7,868
Langa	.. ..	1,512	1,258	1,223	642	
Totals	.. ..	100,796	103,357	100,599	104,750	101,063

Dried milk for children who cannot be fed by their mothers is supplied at the centres under the direction of the medical officers and cost prices are charged, but in cases of poverty it is supplied at part-cost or free. Fresh milk is also supplied for older children when ordered by the medical officers. Such medicines as may be ordered are supplied on similar terms.

In the year ended 30th June, 1937, 1,734 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 40,848 lbs. of dried milk were issued. The cost of the dried milk was £2,451 4s. 8d. The amount paid by mothers in respect of dried milk and medicines amounted to £1,032 10s. 4d.

At page 83, reference is made to the provision of meals and of free milk for children under school age.

#### PRE-NATAL CLINICS.

At the end of the year under review, ten pre-natal clinics per week were held at seven of the centres, in addition to two sessions that were both infant-consultation and pre-natal clinics. They are enumerated in the table on page 80.

Expectant mothers are invited to attend the pre-natal clinics, where they are examined in order to ensure if possible a normal delivery for mother and baby. Enquiries are made as to their arrangements for the confinement, and assistance and advice given where necessary.

In necessitous cases dinners are provided for expectant mothers at the centres (see page 80).

Anti-venereal treatment is provided at the pre-natal clinics, especially for the prevention of congenital syphilis (see page 106).

Where in-patient treatment is required for diseases associated with pregnancy it is available for non-European women at St. Monica's Home, to which medical officers may refer cases, the Corporation paying an annual subsidy to the Home for this service.

During the year 3,245 expectant mothers were registered as new cases at the pre-natal clinics, and the total attendances numbered 12,770. Details are shown in the table on page 106.

Of the new cases registered, 142 were of expectant mothers resident outside the Cape-town municipal area; viz., 20 European and 122 non-European. The new cases resident within the City numbered 3,103 (European 399, non-European 2,704). That is to say, the number of new cases attending the municipal pre-natal clinics amounted to 33 per cent. of the number of registered live births (15 per cent. for European and 39 per cent. for non-European). It is to be noted that pre-natal clinics are also held by the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and St. Monica's Home for their maternity cases.

The majority of midwives working within the municipal area are co-operating to an increasing extent with the pre-natal clinics.

The number of attendances at the pre-natal clinics is shown in the following table over a period of five years.

Centre.	1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934	1932-1933
Aspeling Street .. ..	3,295	2,883	4,134	3,959	2,440
Woodstock .. ..	2,418	2,339	2,206	1,815	2,383
Maitland .. ..	1,396	1,171	1,259	1,320	1,213
Athlone .. ..	1,922	1,723	1,442	1,721	1,513
Claremont .. ..	1,049	1,051	990	1,068	877
Wynberg .. ..	1,316	1,004	845	958	959
Retreat .. ..	1,374	1,141	1,402	1,105	1,226
Totals ..	12,770	11,312	12,278	11,946	10,611

#### DENTAL CLINIC.

A dental clinic is held at the Woodstock centre for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, who are referred for treatment by the medical officers from all the municipal welfare centres.

Three sessions are held weekly, one for Europeans and two for non-Europeans, taken by part-time dentists, and an anaesthetist assists when required.

No charge is made for extractions and fillings, but free dentures are not ordinarily supplied. A voluntary fund is, however, maintained for the supply of dentures at a low cost to women attending the clinic who would otherwise be unable to obtain them. These dentures are fitted by the Council's dentists who conduct the clinic and the amounts paid by the women cover the cost of material and of the services of the dental mechanics.



Below is a table of the work done at the dental clinic during the year 1936-37 :—

		European.			Non-European.			Total.		
		Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
ATTENDANCES.	First .. ..	149	365	514	536	751	1,287	685	1,116	1,801
	Other .. ..	163	98	261	410	81	491	573	179	752
	Total .. ..	312	463	775	946	832	1,778	1,258	1,295	2,553
Extractions (1) .. ..	Attendances ..	200	436	636	776	818	1,594	976	1,254	2,230
	Teeth .. ..	1,091	2,621	3,712	6,628	5,294	11,922	7,719	7,915	15,634
Fillings (2) .. ..	Attendances ..	5	11	16	—	2	2	5	13	18
	Teeth .. ..	7	21	28	—	2	2	7	23	30
Scalings .. ..	Attendances ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	6	—	6
Dressings .. ..	Attendances ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Teeth .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Attendances for examination .. ..		19	14	33	13	12	25	32	26	58
Persons refused treatment .. ..		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Attendances for dentures .. ..		85	—	85	154	—	154	239	—	239
Persons supplied with dentures (included above) .. ..	Full sets ..	16	—	16	25	—	25	41	—	41
	Half sets .. (upper or lower)	4	—	4	5	—	5	9	—	9

(1) All extractions except at 9 attendances (2 European adults, 2 teeth : 3 European children, 3 teeth : 2 non-European adults, 3 teeth : 2 non-European children, 2 teeth) were under general anaesthetic.

PROVISION OF DINNERS AND MILK MEALS.

Dinners are served daily except Saturdays and Sundays at all the centres to indigent children and nursing and expectant mothers for whom they are ordered by the medical officers. Malnutrition amongst young children is very prevalent and these dinners are of great value in ensuring one good meal a day. The recipients of a course of dinners have shown a marked improvement in their physical condition and general health.

In the year under review the number of dinners given amounted to 102,257. Details are given in the table on page 80.

In the calendar year 1937 the cost amounted to 3.0d. per dinner. This figure includes the cost of food, extra staff engaged on account of the dinners, and fuel at four centres. It does not include current for the electric stoves at five of the centres, nor the wages of the ordinary members of the staff who may assist in connection with the dinners. The services of the mothers themselves are utilised as much as possible.

In accordance with arrangements made with the School Board, who are responsible for the distribution of free milk to school children under the scheme of the Dairy Industry Control Board, free milk is distributed to poor children under school age at the infant welfare centres. The distribution is made every week-day, and the children consume the milk at the centres. During the year under review, the attendances of children for milk numbered 33,128 and the milk consumed amounted to 2,011 gallons.

MASSAGE AND EXERCISE CLINICS.

Weekly classes for breathing and remedial exercises are held at the Woodstock and Aspeling Street centres. At Woodstock the sessions were discontinued during a great part of the year ; 15 (for both races) were held and the new cases numbered 15 and the attendances 80. At Aspeling Street 44 sessions (for non-Europeans) were held and the new cases numbered 21 and the total attendances 273. These figures are not included in the statistics given earlier in this report.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

By arrangement with the Provincial Administration school clinics are held during school terms at the City Council's welfare centres. General school-clinic sessions with a

medical officer in attendance are (June, 1937) held weekly at Woodstock, Claremont and Retreat, and in alternate weeks at Maitland and Athlone. A weekly ophthalmic clinic and a weekly dental clinic for school children are held at Woodstock. One health visitor is specially appointed to supervise the work of the school clinic.

Children needing dental treatment were referred to certain private dentists who undertook the work at reduced fees. In cases of indigency the fees were paid by the Department.

Spectacles are supplied by a local firm of opticians at cheap prices to children for whom they have been ordered at the ophthalmic clinic. The charge is reduced or remitted in cases of indigency.

Children found to require other specialist attention are referred to the out-patient department of the hospitals.

Admission to convalescent homes has been obtained for many children suffering from under-nourishment and debility. A large number of children attending the clinics are found to be suffering from the effects of underfeeding.

The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937, is shown in the table on page 80, and is further analysed in the following figures :—

	General school clinic.			Ophthalmic clinic.		
	European.	Non-European.	Total.	European.	Non-European.	Total.
Number of new cases :—						
Capetown residents ..	1,299	2,272	3,571	168	288	456
Non-Capetown residents ..	146	235	381	30	31	61
Total attendances .. ..	3,479	6,190	9,669	318	469	787
Number of clinics held ..			178			37
Children fitted with spectacles :—						
Full-paying .. ..				75	78	153
Part-paying .. ..				21	39	60
Free .. ..				46	49	95

The cost of the clinics, including the salary of one health visitor, is repaid to the City Council by the Provincial Administration. No charge is made for the use of the premises.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING CENTRE.

The Mothercraft Training Centre, Bowwood Road, Claremont, holds advisory sessions for European infants at the centre (Bowwood Road, Claremont), at the Town Hall, Sea Point, at the Library, Camps Bay, at Mossop Hall, Roseberry Road, Mowbray, and at Pinelands outside the Municipality. At these sessions the mothers are interviewed by a trained mothercraft nurse and advised as to the feeding, etc., of the infant. This voluntary work is a useful addition to that of the Council's centres, because it reaches a different class of European mother and serves certain areas where there is no Council centre. The following statement of work done during the year ended 30th June, 1937, has been kindly supplied by the Matron :—

Voluntary Centre.	No. of Sessions in the year.	No. of new cases (infants).	Total attendances (infants).	Total attendances (toddlers)
Bowwood Road, Claremont	150	428	3,677	660
Sea Point .. ..	50	105	1,568	308
Camps Bay .. ..	25	21	305	102
Mowbray .. ..	12	26	166	110

Expectant mothers are also given individual advisory interviews by a mothercraft nurse at the Mothercraft Training Centre. Forty-one expectant mothers received instruction during the year.

The Mothercraft Training Centre has wards for European infants suffering from dietetic disorders who need in-patient treatment, and also for nursing mothers needing in-patient treatment as such. During the year 1936-37, out of the 193 infants admitted 141 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 17.1 days. Out of the 95 nursing mothers admitted 65 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 8.2 days. Of the total of 288 patients, including non-Capetown residents, 190 paid full fees, 62 paid reduced fees and 36 were non-paying cases.



The centre is a training school for mothercraft (Athlone) and nursery (Good Hope) nurses. During the year, 28 registered nurses or midwives took the former certificate and 8 young women, not trained nurses, the latter.

#### DAY NURSERIES.

The following crèches, or day nurseries, are maintained in Capetown:—

- (1) By the Capetown Board of Aid at the European shelter, 7-11, Wale Street, Capetown (see page 14). This day nursery is for European children. It was opened on 4th February, 1935. Its full capacity is 50 and it is usually quite full.
- (2) By the A.C.V.V. at the Social Centre and European Working Girls' Home, 41, Salt River Road, Salt River. This day nursery is for European children. It has been running since May, 1933. Its capacity is 20 and it is usually quite full.
- (3) By the Vroue Sending Bond at the Training School for Coloured Social Workers, 109, Harrington Street, Capetown. This day nursery is for non-European children. It has been running since September, 1932. Its capacity is 20 and it is usually quite full.

#### NURSERY SCHOOLS.

A nursery school for 40 non-European children is maintained by the Marion Institute, 124, Chapel Street, Capetown. The average attendance is 36. The children are provided with meals. One qualified teacher and one unqualified (both non-Europeans) are employed. The expenditure of the institute as a whole is met by the Community Chest, a grant from the City Council, donations and children's payments for meals.

At the Board of Aid day nursery (see above) there is a nursery-school class for the children (European) of appropriate age, under a Montessori-certificated teacher (part-time) with voluntary assistance. Meals are provided.

There are also private nursery schools for pre-school children on an unsubsidized economic basis, pre-school classes at certain private schools, and at least one public school with a nursery-school class.

The City Council has under consideration the establishment of one nursery school for European children and one for non-Europeans, as part of the City Health Department.

### SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

#### STAFF.

*Medical staff.*—Dr. R. E. Meaker, assistant medical officer in the Department, resigned from the service as from 31st May, 1937.

Dr. B. Horwitz was appointed as assistant medical officer for poor relief as on 1st August, 1936, and was succeeded on 1st February, 1937, by Dr. D. Friedlander.

The positions of senior and junior house physicians at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases were held respectively by Dr. D. Friedlander and Dr. Molly Spilhaus from 1st August, 1936, to 31st January, 1937, and by Dr. Helen A. Brown and Dr. Rachel Rabkin from 1st February to 31st July, 1937.

*Health inspectors.*—Mr. E. J. Smith, meat inspector, retired on pension on 25th May, 1937. Mr. Smith had completed 20½ years of service. He was first a sanitary inspector in the Health Department, then a meat inspector at the Municipal Abattoirs, and finally, for the greater part of his term of service, attached to the Health Department as meat inspector. Mr. J. S. Ballard, meat inspector at the Municipal Abattoirs, was attached to the Health Department in succession to him on 26th May.

*Health visitors.*—Miss M. M. Davis, chief health visitor, retired on pension on 13th August, 1936. Miss Davis had completed 21 years' of service as health visitor, including two years and eight months as chief health visitor. Miss Gertrude Donnan, health visitor in the Department, was promoted to the position of chief health visitor in succession to her on 14th August.

Miss G. M. Horsburgh and Miss C. Keenan, health visitors, left the service on 31st December, 1936 and 18th January, 1937 respectively. Mrs. L. P. Wagner, Miss E. H. Walker and Miss P. Bateman entered the service as health visitors on 18th January, 30th March and 15th May, 1937, respectively.

#### HEALTH INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

On 30th June, 1937, the staff of health inspectors included the chief health inspector, the assistant to the chief health inspector, 5 divisional health inspectors, 18 district health inspectors, 2 health inspectors for dairies, 2 rodent inspectors and 9 assistant health inspectors.

There is a staff of ratcatchers, which at the end of the year under report consisted of 12 men and 4 assistants ; 2 labourers who assist the health inspectors in drain testing ; and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences, who are referred to on page 101.

A meat inspector, who is responsible for the inspection of meat imported into the Municipality and holds the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for sanitary inspectors and for meat and food inspectors, is also attached to the Department.

Besides the staff set out above there are 2 removal officers, 2 chauffeurs, and 1 labourer for the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital and the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and 1 mechanic and 1 labourer in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page 48. The staff at the municipal washhouses is shown on page 101.

There are also 7 chauffeurs for the six departmental cars and the departmental delivery van, and 1 spare chauffeur who is employed at the disinfecting station when not required as a driver.

The inspections made by the male health inspectors (other than the meat inspector and rodent inspectors) during the year under review are indicated by the following figures :

*Inspections made :*

Public markets .. .. .	2,637
Butchers' shops .. .. .	13,527
Dealers and general dealers' shops (food) .. .. .	17,529
Dealers and general dealers' shops (no food) .. .. .	3,341
Fish and poultry shops .. .. .	2,751
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses) .. .. .	579
Bakehouses .. .. .	1,013
Milk shops (purveyors of milk) .. .. .	5,762
Ice cream purveyors and manufacturers .. .. .	1,612
Tea shops .. .. .	2,146
Cafés .. .. .	2,215
Restaurants .. .. .	2,158
Eating houses .. .. .	1,452
Residential hotels and boarding houses .. .. .	1,111
Aerated water manufacturers .. .. .	214
Other places where food is manufactured .. .. .	562
Hawkers' premises .. .. .	2,610
Hawkers' carts .. .. .	454
Butchers' carts and carriers .. .. .	765
Milk-delivery vehicles and carriers .. .. .	2,844
Fish vehicles .. .. .	196
Bakers' vehicles .. .. .	122
Ice cream vehicles .. .. .	95
Tents .. .. .	99
Sideshowes .. .. .	70
Theatres and bioscopes .. .. .	527
Billiard saloons .. .. .	100
Common lodging houses .. .. .	177
Tenement houses .. .. .	10,582
Other house inspections .. .. .	48,420
Hairdressers .. .. .	1,932
Laundries .. .. .	450
Mattress-makers and upholsterers .. .. .	323
Other factories and workplaces .. .. .	3,173
Courts, lanes and alleys .. .. .	4,370
Open land .. .. .	1,777
Piggeries .. .. .	62
Horse stables .. .. .	8,603
Dairy stables .. .. .	3,989
Cattle dealers' premises .. .. .	158
Visits made in connection with infectious disease .. .. .	3,213
Hackney carriages .. .. .	20
Standing water, catchpits, etc. <i>re</i> mosquitoes .. .. .	375



*Inspections made—contd.*

Sites or premises <i>re</i> plans of proposed buildings .. ..	151
Public sanitary conveniences .. .. .	5,195
Refuse tips .. .. .	535
Washhouses .. .. .	290
<i>Re</i> State-aided butter .. .. .	1,362
Other visits .. .. .	3,648
	<hr/>
	163,496
	<hr/>

*Particulars in connection with visits recorded in the above inspections :—*

Visits to premises where action was taken in connection with rodent infestation .. .. .	151
Visits at which premises were disinfected .. .. .	6
Drain tests carried out .. .. .	392
Visits where enquiries were made <i>re</i> outworkers .. ..	199

The notices served by health inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below :—

## Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices .. .. .	2,888
Written request notices .. .. .	137
Formal written notices .. .. .	6,117
	<hr/>
Total proceedings begun .. .. .	9,142
	<hr/>

Written notices following verbal notices .. .. . 805

## Total notices served :

Verbal notices .. .. .	2,888
Request notices .. .. .	137
Formal notices .. .. .	7,075
Final notices .. .. .	1,890
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	11,990
	<hr/>

The number of items included in the 9,141 notices were as follows :—

Ward 1. Sea Point .. .. .	765
Ward 2. Harbour .. .. .	745
Ward 3. West Central .. .. .	329
Ward 4. Kloof .. .. .	1,145
Ward 5. Park .. .. .	551
Ward 6. East Central .. .. .	2,227
Ward 7. Castle .. .. .	1,976
Ward 8. Woodstock .. .. .	1,636
Ward 9. Salt River .. .. .	1,161
Ward 10. Mowbray .. .. .	1,283
Ward 11. Maitland .. .. .	1,136
Ward 12. Rondebosch .. .. .	1,205
Ward 13. Claremont .. .. .	1,476
Ward 14. Kalk Bay .. .. .	510
Ward 15. Wynberg .. .. .	1,516
	<hr/>
	17,661
	<hr/>

Other defects were dealt with by the inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer and other departments of the Corporation as follows :—

Stopped drains .. .. .	1,084
Defective water fittings .. .. .	335
Unauthorised structures .. .. .	122
Undrained premises .. .. .	15
Structural defects to premises .. .. .	35
Other defects .. .. .	117

## SLUMS ACT.

In the last two annual reports particulars are given in regard to the 333 premises which were reported by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 1 (2) of the Slums Act No. 53 of 1934 during the two years ended 30th June, 1935.

During the present year (ended 30th June, 1937), the Medical Officer of Health reported 157 premises under Section 1 (2), and particulars are set out below :—

A = Order to remove nuisance, Section 5 (1) (a).  
 B = Order to demolish, Section 5 (1) (b).  
 C = Sanction to acquire granted by Minister of Public Health, Section 5 (1) (c), and Section 17.  
 D = Rescission of slum declaration, Section 15.

Date of M.O.H.'s Report.	Premises reported upon by M.O.H. under Section 1 (2).	Premises declared slums.			
		Date of declaration.	No. of lettings.	No. of occupants.	
1936. August 15 ..	474/480 Albert Road, Woodstock ..	1936. Sept. 29 ..	20	89	1936. B. Oct. 20 .. 1936. D. Dec. 23 (following demolition).
1936. August 17 ..	1a, Selby Road, Mowbray ..	1936. Sept. 29 ..	1	4	B. December 8.
" ..	56, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	11	" "
" ..	58, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	4	" "
" ..	60, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	10	" "
" ..	62, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	9	" "
" ..	1, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	4	" "
" ..	3, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	8	" "
" ..	5, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	11	" "
" ..	7, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	12	" "
" ..	9, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	6	" "
" ..	11, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	2	" "
" ..	13, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	3	" "
" ..	15, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	9	" "
August 29 ..	2, Van Blerk's Cottages, Kalk Bay ..	—	—	—	Dec., 1937: Application made to Minister for sanction of acquisition.
" ..	3, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	4, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	5, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	6, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	7, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	8, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	9, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	10, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	Menigo's Cottages, Hare Road, Kalk Bay ..	Sept. 29 ..	1	5	" "
" ..	Fernandez Cottages, Clairvaux Road, Kalk Bay ..	" ..	2	12	" "
" ..	6, Fisherman's Union Cottages, Kalk Bay ..	" ..	—	—	" "
" ..	7, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	8, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	9, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	10, " " " " " " " "	Sept. 29 ..	1	5	" "
" ..	1, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	3	" "
" ..	15, Wolfsohn's Cottages, Harbour Road, Kalk Bay ..	" ..	4	21	" "
" ..	16, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	18	" "
Total premises	declared slums in Kalk Bay Area : 6 ..		13	64	
September 9 ..	6/8, Victoria Road, Woodstock ..	—	—	—	Proceedings lapsed after evacuation of premises.
" ..	10/12, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	14, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
September 16	3, Stone Street, Capetown ..	Oct. 29 ..	3	15	C. October 16, 1937.
" ..	5, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	12	" "
" ..	7/9, " " " " " " " "	" ..	12	38	" "
" ..	11, " " " " " " " "	" ..	8	24	" "
" ..	13, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	15, " " " " " " " "	Oct. 29 ..	2	14	" "
" ..	17, " " " " " " " "	Nov. 26 ..	3	18	" "
" ..	19, " " " " " " " "	Oct. 29 ..	3	15	" "
" ..	21, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	9	" "
" ..	23, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	8	" "
" ..	25, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	13	" "
" ..	27, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	14	" "
" ..	29, " " " " " " " "	" ..	5	17	" "
" ..	31, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	11	" "
" ..	33, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	16	" "
" ..	35, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	16	" "
" ..	37a, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	11	" "
" ..	37c, " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	" "
" ..	39/41, " " " " " " " "	Oct. 29 ..	2	6	" "
" ..	8, Albert Street, Capetown ..	" ..	2	8	" "
" ..	82, William Street, Capetown ..	" ..	2	11	" "
" ..	80, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	8	" "
" ..	Back of 80/82, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	15	" "
" ..	78, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	20	" "
" ..	Back of 78, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	6	" "
" ..	76, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	7	" "
" ..	74, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	8	" "
" ..	72, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	12	" "
" ..	1, William Terrace, Capetown ..	" ..	2	4	" "
" ..	70, William Street, Capetown ..	" ..	1	9	" "



Date of M.O.H.'s Report.	Premises reported upon by M.O.H. under Section 1 (2).	Premises declared slums.			
		Date of declaration.	No. of lettings.	No. of occupants.	
1936. September 16	2, William Terrace, Capetown .. ..	1936. Oct. 29 ..	1	5	C. October 16, 1937.
" ..	4, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	7	
" ..	Back of 68, William Street, Capetown ..	" ..	—	—	
" ..	" 66 " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	64, " " " " " " " "	Oct. 29 ..	4	15	
" ..	Back of 64, " " " " " "	" ..	5	17	
" ..	62, " " " " " " " "	" ..	6	19	
" ..	60, " " " " " " " "	" ..	10	34	
" ..	44, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	12	
" ..	7, McGregor Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	3	14	
" ..	9, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	12	
Total premises	declared slums in Stone Street Area "A" 37:		129	500	
December 2 ..	43, Stone Street, Capetown .. ..	Feb. 25 ..	2	12	C. October 18, 1937.
" ..	45, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	9	
" ..	47 and rear, 49, " " " " " "	" ..	5	33	
" ..	51/53, " " " " " " " "	" ..	10	36	
" ..	55, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	2	
" ..	104, William Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	—	—	
" ..	102, " " " " " " " "	Feb. 25 ..	2	7	
" ..	Rear of 100, " " " " " "	" ..	1	4	
" ..	98, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	15	
" ..	96, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	94, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	92, " " " " " " " "	Feb. 25 ..	3	16	
" ..	Rear of 45, Stone Street, Capetown ..	" ..	2	9	
" ..	1, Albert Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	4	19	
" ..	3, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	6	
" ..	5, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	7	
" ..	7, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	7	
Total premises	declared slums in Stone Street Area "B" 14:		38	182	
1937. January 22 ..	49, William Street, Capetown .. ..	Feb. 25 ..	3	10	C. November 26, 1937.
" ..	51, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	19	
" ..	53, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	8	
" ..	67, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	28	
" ..	69, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	71, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	Rear of 69/71, " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	73, " " " " " " " "	Feb. 25 ..	5	15	
" ..	Rear of 73, " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	79, " " " " " " " "	Feb. 25 ..	3	13	
" ..	81, " " " " " " " "	" ..	5	28	
" ..	83/85/85a, " " " " " "	" ..	5	24	
" ..	89, " " " " " " " "	" ..	1	4	
" ..	91, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	95, " " " " " " " "	Feb. 25 ..	2	9	
" ..	97, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	13	
" ..	99, " " " " " " " "	" ..	6	25	
" ..	101 and 8, Clifton Street, Capetown ..	" ..	4	21	
" ..	6/6a/6b, Clifton Street and 6 and 8, Smart Lane, Capetown .. ..	" ..	14	54	
" ..	4, Clifton Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	2	10	
" ..	2, " " " " and 282, Caledon Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	—	—	
February 25 ..	2, Smart Lane, Capetown .. ..	" ..	—	—	
" ..	278, Caledon Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	—	—	
" ..	276a, " " " " " " " "	May 27 ..	2	9	
" ..	276b, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	276, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	274, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	266/270 " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	264, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	Rear of 262, " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	260, " " " " " " " "	Apr. 29 ..	6	30	
" ..	258, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	17	
" ..	256, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	11	
" ..	254, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	252, " " " " " " " "	Apr. 29 ..	3	10	
" ..	250, " " " " " " " "	" ..	10	33	
" ..	248, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	244, " " " " " " " "	Apr. 29 ..	2	7	
" ..	242, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	
" ..	238/240, " " " " " " " "	Apr. 29 ..	3	13	
" ..	234, " " " " " " " "	" ..	3	13	
" ..	232, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	14	
" ..	230, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	14	
" ..	214/218, " " " " " " " "	" ..	5	25	
" ..	210, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	14	
" ..	206/208, " " " " " " " "	May 27 ..	5	21	
" ..	202/204, " " " " " " " "	" ..	7	19	
" ..	83/85, Tennant Street, Capetown ..	Apr. 29 ..	5	15	
" ..	87, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	21	
Total premises	declared slums in William Street Area : 32		130	567	
May 25 ..	1, Horsburg Lane, Capetown .. ..	June 29 ..	5	15	Dec., 1937: application made to Minister for sanction of acquisition.
" ..	3, " " " " " " " "	" ..	4	10	
" ..	7, " " " " " " " "	" ..	2	6	
" ..	2, " " " " " " " "	" ..	—	—	

Date of M.O.H.'s Report.	Premises reported upon by M.O.H. under Section 1 (2).	Premises declared slums.			
		Date of declaration.	No. of lettings.	No. of occupants.	
1937.		1937.			
May 25 ..	4, Horsburg Lane, Capetown .. ..	June 29 ..	2	11	Dec. 1937 : Application made to Minister for sanction of acquisition.
" ..	Rear of 4, " .. ..	" ..	2	13	
" ..	6, " .. ..	" ..	4	13	
" ..	8, " .. ..	" ..	4	15	
" ..	10, " .. ..	" ..	5	19	
" ..	10a, " .. ..	" ..	1	7	
" ..	14, " .. ..	" ..	3	11	
" ..	140, Hanover Street, Capetown .. ..	" ..	—	—	
" ..	249, Caledon Street, Capetown .. ..	June 29 ..	3	11	
" ..	237/243, " .. .. and 16/18, Horsburg Lane, Capetown .. ..	" ..	5	23	
Total premises	declared slums in Horsburg Lane Area : 12		40	154	

No appeals were made to the Minister of Public Health against the Council's slum declarations.

The majority of the premises shown in the foregoing table were situated in areas which the Council decided to deal with under Chapter III of the Act with a view to acquisition, demolition and rebuilding. These areas are enumerated in the following table, which shows the premises comprised therein and the number of lettings and occupants in the premises.

Name of Area.	No. of premises declared slums.	No. of premises comprising dwellings.	No. of lettings (dwellings)	No. of occupants.	Total No. of premises.
Kalk Bay Area .. ..	6	38	56	319	38
Stone Street Area " A " ..	37	60	188	683	64
Stone Street Area " B " ..	14	21	41	253	22
William Street Area ..	32	70	230	1,022	78
Horsburg Lane Area ..	12	26	68	290	31

The year 1936-37 completed the third year of operations under the Slums Act. No new houses had been built to replace the slum areas acquired by the Council, though a good deal of demolition of premises in these areas had taken place, including all the Jerry Street area and Kings Buildings in the Wells Square area, as well as individual premises in Castle Street, Roeland Street, Assurance Lane (Capetown), Albert Road (Woodstock), Selby Road (Mowbray), and elsewhere ; and the closure of dilapidated properties in the Gabriel—Knutsford Road areas and elsewhere. Considerably more than a thousand persons had been dishoused by the end of the year under report by the operations of the Act.

#### CLOSURE OF STABLE PREMISES.

The Municipal Regulations empower the Council to prohibit the use for the keeping of animals of any stable, cowshed, pigstye, kraal, etc., which in its opinion is "unfit, undesirable or objectionable by reason of its locality, construction or manner of use." The Council may also restrict the number or kind of animals to be kept at any such premises. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the Council prohibited the further use of 9 stable premises (horses, mules or donkeys) for the keeping of animals.

Previously, since 1929 the Council had prohibited the use of 66 stable premises.

These figures do not include dairy stables that have been closed by order of the Council.

#### ANTI-RODENT OPERATIONS.

The plague position in the country during the year under review has continued to call for measures against rodents.

The present endemicity of human plague in much of the rural areas of South Africa has continued for many years. In 1923-24 there were 372 cases in the Union, and in succeeding years, in order, 112, 71, 75, 39, 65, 145, 71, 22, 31, 39, 290 and 253. The Union Health Department reports that in the year ended 30th June, 1937, the human cases in the Union numbered 52 (9 European and 43 non-European), of which 31 were in the Orange Free State, 20 in the Cape Province and 1 in the Transvaal. The human deaths numbered 37. In the Cape Province the cases were in the districts of Beaufort West, Hay, Middelburg, Uitenhage and Willowmore.

The cause of the human cases in this country is the existence of the disease in veld rodents and other wild animals, especially the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodents has been found to exist over a vast area in the Union. Capetown and the neighbouring



part of the country are not involved. In 1927-28 the infection spread amongst rodents in the north-western Cape districts over an area involving part of the Ceres basin, about seventy miles from Capetown and the Van Rhynsdorp district near the Olifants River towards its mouth was involved in 1932.

In June, 1936, the City Council's rodent staff consisted of 2 rodent inspectors and a ratcatching staff of 12 men and 4 assistants. Besides certain work for combating mosquito prevalence the activities of this staff are divided between the suppression of the rats in the town and of the veld rodents in a belt of country within the Municipality extending from Table Bay near Salt River Mouth to False Bay between Sand Vlei and Zeekoe Vlei. Against the veld rodents (gerbilles) reliance has been placed chiefly on the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine, which has given satisfactory results. Cyanogas is also used.

In town attention has been given chiefly to the rat-proofing of premises such as forage stores, food shops and other places which attract, harbour and nourish rats, and the destruction of rats in infested premises. In the granting of trading licences for grocers' shops and the like rat-proofing has been insisted on. Many wooden floors in such premises have been replaced by concrete. Rat-proofing has been required in accordance with the Union Government Regulations in connection with the erection of new shops and stores or alterations, additions, etc.

The work done during the year under review is indicated by the following figures :—

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors :

<i>Re</i> rodents	..	..	..	..	..	5,360	
<i>Re</i> mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	..	4,967	
							10,327

Inspections <i>re</i> rodents by other inspectors	..						151
Inspections <i>re</i> mosquitoes by other inspectors							375

Visits made to lands and premises by rat-catchers :

<i>Re</i> rodents	..	..	..	..	..	37,246	
<i>Re</i> mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	..	10,926	
							48,172

Number of notices served by Rodent Inspectors :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	190	
Written notices	..	..	..	..	..	274	
							464

Number of rodents caught and destroyed :

Brown rats	..	..	..	..	..	3,642	
Black rats..	..	..	..	..	..	4,030	
Gerbilles ..	..	..	..	..	..	619	
							8,291

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of animals whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed.

The above figures do not include certain inspections made and notices served by the district health inspectors in connection with rodents.

There has been a progressive change, shown in the following table, in the number of brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) and black rats (*Rattus rattus*) caught by the rodent staff since its institution over twelve years ago. In 11 years the annual number of brown rats caught has decreased to less than one-half, but the black rats caught have increased to more than three-fold. (During these years there has not been much change in the strength of the rat-catching staff.) The opinion of the rodent inspectors is that the brown rats in the Municipality have substantially declined, but that the black rats have increased.

RODENTS CAUGHT AND DESTROYED.

Year ended 30th June.	Brown rats.	Black rats.	Gerbilles.	Total.
1926 ..	8,409	1,206	3,430	13,045
1927 ..	8,716	1,282	1,537	11,535
1928 ..	7,651	1,352	816	9,819
1929 ..	6,803	1,388	414	8,605
1930 ..	5,297	1,631	510	7,438
1931 ..	3,982	1,918	770	6,670
1932 ..	4,103	2,017	634	6,754
1933 ..	3,939	2,556	929	7,424
1934 ..	3,839	2,690	1,321	7,850
1935 ..	3,257	3,597	543	7,397
1936 ..	3,757	3,240	610	7,607
1937 ..	3,642	4,030	619	8,291

MOSQUITOES.

One of the rodent inspectors specializes also in anti-mosquito work. He investigates local prevalences of mosquitoes discovered through complaints or otherwise, and controls permanent anti-mosquito measures in the Black River Valley. Two of the rat-catching staff under his supervision devote the whole of their time to oil-spraying of waters where mosquitoes are bred. The number of inspections, etc., is shown under the previous heading.

The chief prevalence of mosquitoes is in those parts of the southern suburbs which are within a mile or two of the sewage disposal works at Athlone.

The nuisance is worst during the early part of the rainy season before the weather has become cold. The mosquitoes are almost exclusively *Culex pipiens*. *Anopheles* and *Aedes* are not found.

Other particulars on this subject were given in the annual report for 1934-35.

Mosquito prevalence is liable to occur in any part of the Municipality through breeding taking place in local collections of water. It is by no means confined to the summer.

Trapped street catchpits are apt to cause trouble, and their treatment with larvicide is undertaken by the City Engineer's Department.

CAMPING.

Camping on private sites within the municipal area has been kept under observation by the health inspectors. During the year 1936-37 four applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received, of which three were approved and one refused. In addition two applications were received for the use of caravans for camping purposes, both of which were refused.

FOOD, DRUGS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT.

In terms of Government Notice No. 1572 of 1932, the Minister of Public Health added the Municipality of the City of Capetown to the list of local authorities empowered under Government Notice No. 666 of 1930, to administer the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act in respect of (a) perishable articles mentioned or defined in the Regulations under the Act and (b) flour, meal, bread and any other article of food not packed or sold in a sealed package. The number of samples to be examined for the Municipality in the Government Chemical Laboratory free of charge was fixed at 607 by Government Notice No. 295 of 1937 as from 26th May, 1937.

Sampling duty is undertaken by the five divisional health inspectors.

The following is a record of the samples taken during the year under review :—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD, DRUGS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT.

1ST JULY, 1936—30TH JUNE, 1937.

Nature of sample.	No. of samples.	Not genuine.					Genuine.
		No action taken.	Letter sent.	Warning notice sent.	Summons applied for.	Total.	
Milk .. ..	457	3	30	11	27	71	386
Ice-cream ..	28	—	—	—	6	6	22
Minced meat ..	19	—	—	1	5	6	13
Polony .. ..	15	—	—	2	7	9	6
Sausage .. ..	26	—	—	—	4	4	22
Dripping ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Coffee .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mixed coffee ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oats .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Flour .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rice .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total .. ..	555	3	30	14	49	96	459



Of the 49 summonses in respect of samples taken during the year ended 30th June, 1937, 4 were not heard until after the end of that year. Six cases in respect of samples taken in the previous period were heard in the year under report. 51 cases were therefore heard during the year, and are included in the list of prosecutions at page 100.

The results of analysis of the samples of milk taken were as follows :—

Percentage of milk fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of milk- solids-not-fat.	No. of Samples.
.5—·9	2	6·0—6·4	1
1·5—1·9	3	6·5—6·9	2
2·0—2·4	5	7·0—7·4	5
2·5—2·9	13	7·5—7·9	8
3·0—3·4	153	8·0—8·4	43
3·5—3·9	164	8·5—8·9	239
4·0—4·4	75	9·0—9·4	151
4·5—4·9	22	9·5—9·9	8
5·0—5·4	7		
5·5—5·9	4		
6·0—6·4	2		
6·5—6·9	—		
7·0—7·4	5		
9·0	1		
10·5	1		

SALE OF MILK AND ICE CREAM.

The Capetown Dairy Regulations were last amended on 30th April, 1936.

The old regulations prohibited any person from carrying on the business of dairyman, purveyor of milk or cowkeeper within the Municipality unless (1) he was licensed by the Council as a purveyor of milk, and (2) any premises within the municipal area used by him as a dairy, milkshop or cowshed were licensed. The licences were annual and the Council had the power to refuse any application for a licence if the conditions were unsatisfactory. No licensee was required under the old regulations by cowkeepers whose premises were outside the municipal area and who supplied milk to retail dairymen in Capetown, but under the amendments now in force the principle of annual licensing by the City Council is extended to them also ; and any retailer selling milk from cowshed premises outside the municipal area is required to hold an annual permit to do so issued by the Council. Milk delivery vehicles must be approved annually and certificated.

The regulations also prohibit any person carrying on the business of manufacture or vendor of ice cream on any premises or conveyance unless such premises or conveyance are licensed. The licences are annual and applications may be refused if conditions are unsatisfactory.

The number of dairy premises\* in the Municipality at 30th June, 1937, was as follows :-

	In the municipal area.		Outside the municipal area.
	30th June, 1936.	30th June, 1937.	30th June, 1937.
Cowsheds .. ..	66	60	114
Milkshops .. ..	129	128	—

In September, 1928, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report on cowkeepers' premises within the municipal area to a Special Committee appointed to consider the position. The number of such premises was 146. The Committee visited many of them and drew up a list of 56 which it decided should be closed immediately or within a limited time. By 30th June, 1937, 55 of these 56 premises had been closed or vacated, as well as 51 others in the original list of 146.

There are (30th June, 1937) 20 cowkeepers' premises in the municipal area that have been brought into use since September, 1928.

\* Including certain premises in use but not licensed at the date stated.

The following table shows the position in the different wards of the Municipality.

Ward.	Cowkeepers' premises.			
	In September, 1928.	Since closed or vacated.	Since brought into use.	On 30th June, 1937.
1	4	4	—	—
2	4	4	—	—
3	1	1	—	—
4	7	5	—	2
5	1	1	—	—
6	3	3	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	5	5	—	—
9	5	5	—	—
10	7	4	—	3
11	35	22	5	18
12	24	18	2	8
13	18	9	8	17
14	7	4	1	4
15	25	21	4	8
Municipality ..	146	106	20	60

Except the two premises in Ward 4, which are both beyond Camps Bay, all the cow-stables (30th June, 1937) are in the Southern Suburbs and the Maitland Ward. There are none in central Capetown, Sea Point, or Woodstock and Salt River.

Two inspectors provided with transport devote all their time to the inspection of cow-sheds, including those outside the Municipality from which milk is sent into Capetown. Milkshops and ice-cream premises are under the inspection of the general health inspectors. During the year under report, the inspections made were as follows :—

Dairy stables .. .. .	3,989
Milkshops .. .. .	5,762
Milk delivery vehicles .. .. .	2,844
Ice-cream premises .. .. .	1,612
Ice-cream vehicles .. .. .	95

Applications for annual licences have been dealt with as follows during the year under review :—

	Received prior to year under report.					Received during year under report.				
	Cowshed premises.		Milkshop premises.		Manufacturers and vendors of ice cream.	Cowshed premises.		Milkshop premises.		Manufacturers and vendors of ice cream.
	In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.	In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.		In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.	In the Municipal area.	Outside the Municipal area.	
Applications for licences received .. .. .						63	179	159	—	511
Licences issued .. .. .	11	21	18	—	—	35	114	112	—	485
Applications cancelled .. .. .	1	15	7	—	—	7	23	18	—	24
Licences refused .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	—	2
Applications in abeyance..	—	—	—	—	—	20	42	22	—	—

Of the 485 persons licensed to make or sell ice cream only 23 were licensed for its manufacture. The remainder were licensed only for selling ice cream not made on the premises. The 23 licensed for the manufacture of ice cream include 3 who have a large wholesale trade.

Milk samples taken by the City Health Department are examined in the Union Health Laboratory, Capetown (500 samples per annum for total bacteria and coliform bacilli and 100 for tubercle bacilli by inoculation).



As far as possible samples for bacteria and coliform bacilli are taken from each purveyor of milk about once in nine months, and in the following table the results of the examination of such routine samples are set out. When unsatisfactory reports are received repeat samples are commonly taken from the same source. In order to give a better reflection of the general position the results of such repeat samples are omitted from the table :—

SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED FOR TOTAL BACTERIA AND COLIFORM BACILLI : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Milk samples taken at	Number of bacteria per c.c.						No. coliform bacilli in :					Coliform bacilli present in 0·0001.
	Not more than					More than 1,000,000.	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.	0·001 c.c.	0·0001 c.c.	
	30,000	100,000	200,000	500,000	1,000,000							
Cowshed premises .. ..	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
On delivery to retailer by cowkeeper (cowshed in Municipality) .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
On delivery to retailer by cowkeeper (cowshed outside Municipality) ..	37	51	33	20	17	5	14	33	61	24	17	14
On milk round of cow keeper supplying retail customers (cowshed in Municipality) .. ..	12	17	10	8	3	2	6	7	10	14	8	7
On milk round of cowkeeper supplying retail customers (cowshed outside Municipality) .. ..	9	8	4	4	3	3	3	4	6	4	7	7
In retailer's shop or dépôt ..	26	30	19	20	3	13	10	8	16	31	28	18
On milk round of retailer ..	9	10	9	16	10	10	1	1	17	13	12	20
Totals .. ..	94	120	75	69	39	33	34	57	110	90	72	67

SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Samples taken from mixed milk of herd :			
Capetown cowkeepers .. ..	—	1	1
Outside cowkeepers .. ..	—	—	—
Samples taken on round :			
Capetown cowkeepers* .. ..	1	16	17
Outside cowkeepers .. ..	2	7	9
Samples taken in course of delivery to retailers' dépôts :			
Capetown cowkeepers .. ..	1	3	4
Outside cowkeepers .. ..	1	54	55
Total .. ..	5	81	86

\* Including 5 taken at cowkeepers' premises.

In addition to the above routine samples, 12 samples from individual cows were taken to follow up the routine samples reported as positive, and two samples from suspected individual cows in a herd from which no routine sample had been taken. All these samples were negative.

## TEA SHOPS, CAFÉS, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Municipal regulations provide for the annual licensing of these premises and the controlling of their equipment and management. Applications for licences are considered by the Trades Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Restaurants.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.	Eating-Houses.
1. Applications received .. ..	174	382	97	61
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions) .. ..	102	284	67	19
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions) .. ..	72	98	29	39
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	54	71	19	21
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	—	—	—	3
6. Applications withdrawn .. ..	—	—	—	—

## REGISTERED TRADES.

*Mattress-makers, Laundries, Barbers and Hairdressers.*

The municipal regulations prohibit any person from carrying on the trade or business of mattress-maker or upholsterer, and from carrying on any laundry "by way of trade or for purposes of gain," unless such person is registered annually by the Council. The Council has the right to refuse applications for registration of laundries, but not of mattress-makers and upholsterers. The regulations also prohibit any person from carrying on the trade or business of a barber or hairdresser unless such person is registered by the Council, which has the right to grant or refuse applications for registration. Annual renewal of registration is not required, but the Council is empowered to cancel the registration at any time.

The certificates of registration are issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Mattress-makers and Upholsterers.	Laundries.	Barbers and Hairdressers.
Applications received .. ..	24	20	57
Registration certificates issued ..	16	16	48
Registration refused .. ..	—	2	1
Applications withdrawn .. ..	6	1	8
Applications in abeyance .. ..	2	1	—

As at 30th June, 1937, the number of registered barbers' or hairdressers' premises was 257.

## TRADE LICENCES.

The Licenses Consolidation Ordinance No. 19 of 1930, as amended, provides that a certificate must be obtained from the Council before a licence is issued to trade as a general dealer, fresh produce dealer, baker, butcher, restaurant (etc.) keeper, hawker, pedlar, motor garage, or mineral water manufacturer or dealer, and further that no application for such certificate shall be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the purpose, and that he knows of no reason why the licence should be refused on the grounds of public health. All applications for certificates are referred by the Trades Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report, and the consequent inspections involve a considerable amount of work on the part of the health inspectors. The licences, which are designed for revenue purposes, must be renewed annually, but the Council's certificate is only required when they are issued for the first time or transferred. Under the Council's regulations, however, hawkers and pedlars must be licensed annually.



The following is an analysis of applications for certificates dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	General dealers.	Fresh produce dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers.	Pedlars.	Motor garages.	Mineral water dealers.	Mineral water manufacturers.
1. Applications received .. ..	1,153	203	94	9	1,257	31	69	47	2
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions) ..	639	86	35	2	630	30	44	25	—
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	478	113	56	7	466	1	25	22	2
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions .. ..	410	95	42	6	398*	1	22	20	2
5. Refusal of licences recommended	18	—	2	—	99	—	—	—	—
6. Applications withdrawn ..	18	4	1	—	62	—	—	—	—

\* When referring to hawkers, item No. 4 to read “ number under items 3 and 5 later reported suitable.”

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal Abattoirs is under the control of the Veterinary Officer, and is reported on in the Mayor’s Minute. No animals may be slaughtered elsewhere in the Municipality, and all meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption must be deposited at one of the depôts appointed by the Council. There it is inspected and stamped by the meat inspector attached to the City Health Department.

The following is a return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for sale within the municipal area during the period 1st July, 1936, to 30th June, 1937 :—

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned partly.	Condemned entirely.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
Carcases of Beef .. ..	473	473	—	—	—
Parts of Beef (from above carcasses)				8	—
Carcases of Mutton .. ..	6,213	6,213	—	—	—
Parts of Mutton (from above carcasses)				5	—
Carcases of Goat .. ..	17	9	—	8	47·06
Carcases of Veal .. ..	112	112	—	—	—
Carcases of Pork .. ..	13,834	13,834	70	69	0·50
Pigs’ Kidneys (from above carcasses)				316	
Parts of Pork .. ..				72	
Parts of Beef .. ..	472	472	—	—	—
Parts of Mutton .. ..	4,156	4,156	—	—	—
Parts of Veal .. ..	141	141	—	—	—
Parts of Pork .. ..	70	70	—	—	—
Ox Heads .. ..	854	854	—	—	—
Ox Hearts .. ..	790	789	—	1	0·13
Ox Tongues .. ..	2,021	2,021	—	—	—
Ox Livers .. ..	1,246	1,242	—	4	0·32
Ox Lungs .. ..	296	293	—	3	1·01
Ox Kidneys .. ..	3,060	3,060	—	—	—
Ox Spleens .. ..	64	64	—	—	—
Ox Skirts .. ..	800	800	—	—	—
Ox Tails .. ..	1,862	1,862	—	—	—
Ox Tripes .. ..	336	336	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats’ Heads ..	120	120	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats’ Tongues..	788	788	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats’ Kidneys..	961	961	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats’ Tripes ..	17	17	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats’ Plucks ..	4,421	4,173	234*	14	0·32
Sheep and Goats’ Livers				214	
Sheep and Goats’ Lungs				110	
Pigs’ Plucks .. ..	15,638	13,743	1,346*	549	3·51
Pigs’ Livers .. ..				1,425	
Pigs’ Lungs .. ..				1,719	
Calves’ Plucks .. ..	62	62	—	—	—

\* These items are included below in the columns concerned (livers and lungs).

The following return shows the imported meat condemned at the depôts appointed by the Council, classified under the various diseases for which it was condemned, during the period 1st July, 1936 to 30th June, 1937 :—

Description.	Number.	Abscess.	Bruised.	Caseous Lymphadenitis.	Cirrhosis.	Cysts (hydatid).	Decomposition.	Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Flukes.	Hepatitis.	Immaturity.	Inflammation.	Measles.	Moribund.	Necrosis.	Nephritis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Putrefaction.	Pyæmia.	Swine fever.	Tapeworm.	Tuberculosis.
Carcases of :																									
Pork ..	69	4	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	32	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	24
Goat ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts of :																									
Beef ..	8	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork ..	72	2	13	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Mutton ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxen :																									
Hearts ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' :																									
Plucks ..	14	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ..	214	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Lungs ..	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs' :																									
Kidneys ..	316	—	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks ..	549	1	—	—	19	148	—	—	—	—	1	15	172	114	1	—	—	—	—	7	59	2	—	—	—
Livers ..	1,425	—	—	30	181	1,163	42	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs ..	1,719	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,019	178	—	5	—	—	—	492	—	—	—	—	—





Other provisions :							Weight (lbs).
Milk (cow's)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750
Condensed milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Ostrich eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..	13½
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	276½
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Jam..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Cocoanut	..	..	..	..	..	..	825
Orange squash	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Preserved fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	201½
Tinned fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	17¾
Pickles and delicacies	..	..	..	..	..	..	388¼
Other tinned foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	25½
Plum pudding	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The following table gives particulars of cases heard by the magistrates in the year ended 30th June, 1937, at the instance of the City Health Department. In most of the cases there were two or more separate counts : the counts are not enumerated in the table. In some cases more than one person was summonsed for the same offence ; if any one accused was fined or reprimanded the case is recorded in the table accordingly, notwithstanding that the other accused may have been discharged :—

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.						No of persons summonsed.	Total fines.
	Total.	Fined.	Suspended sentence.	Reprimanded.	Summons withdrawn.	Discharged.		
Dwelling-house premises in insanitary condition (excluding the keeping of animals)	13 <sup>(1)</sup>	9	—	2	—	2	13	£39 10 0
Business premises in insanitary condition ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	7	6 0 0
Keeping animals or poultry on premises so as to cause nuisance .. .. .	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	5 0 0
Keeping animals in contravention of the Council's prohibition .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3 0 0
Insanitary conditions at food premises :								
Butchers' shop premises .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	15 0 0
Restaurants, cafés, etc. .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	8 0 0
Bakehouses .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2 10 0
Other food premises .. .. .	18	16	—	—	—	2	21	43 0 0
Insanitary conditions or other offences in the transport or delivery of foodstuffs :								
Meat .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 10 0
Milk .. .. .	47	47	—	—	—	—	62	73 0 0
Selling, delivering or depositing meat not slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoir or not inspected and stamped .. ..	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	2	—	—	—	—	4	4 0 0
Trading as milk seller without licence (not cowkeeper) .. .. .	3	1	—	1	—	1	4	3 0 0
Trading as cowkeeper without licence ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Trading as ice-cream vendor without licence .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	10 0
Using bakehouse premises without giving written notice to Council .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Selling foodstuffs in contravention of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act :								
Milk .. .. .	27	23	—	1	—	3	32	69 10 0
Ice cream .. .. .	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	9 0 0
Sausage, minced meat, etc. .. .. .	18	17	—	—	—	1	45	39 10 0
Dwelling-house premises used as a wash-house without being registered as such by the Council .. .. .	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	11 10 0
Other nuisances or insanitary conditions ..	6	4	—	2	—	—	6	5 5 0
Practising midwifery in contravention of Regulations under Public Health Act	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Obstructing Health Inspector in performance of his duty .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1 10 0
Publishing advertisement <i>re</i> medicine for venereal disease .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 10 0
Total .. .. .	178	158	1	9	—	10	240	£341 5 0

(<sup>1</sup>) Amongst these cases is one including a count for keeping animals on premises so as to cause nuisance.  
(<sup>2</sup>) Amongst these cases is one including a count for conveying meat in a vehicle not sanctioned by the council for such use.



## PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at 30th June, 1937, together with the number of attendants employed :—

Chalet.	Attendants.	
	Male.	Female.
Bakoven .. .. .	1	1
Camps Bay .. .. .	2	—
Castle Bridge .. .. .	2	—
Castle Street .. .. .	2	—
Claremont .. .. .	2	—
Claremont Park .. .. .	1	1
De Waal Park .. .. .	2	1
Dock Road .. .. .	2	—
Early Morning Market .. .. .	2	1
Gardens .. .. .	2	1
Green Point Common .. .. .	1	—
Greenmarket Square .. .. .	2	2
Hanover Street .. .. .	2	1
Jurgens Park .. .. .	2	—
Kalk Bay .. .. .	2	1
Keurboom Park (opened 10th March, 1937)	1	—
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade .. .. .	—	2
McGregor Street .. .. .	2	—
Maitland .. .. .	2	—
Mowbray .. .. .	2	1
Muizenberg Beach .. .. .	2	2
Museum, Capetown .. .. .	2	1
Wholesale Fish Market .. .. .	1	2
Riebeek Square .. .. .	2	1
Rochester Estate, Salt River .. .. .	2	1
St. Andrew's Square .. .. .	2	—
St. James Beach .. .. .	1	1
Salt River Market .. .. .	2	1
Sea Point .. .. .	2	2
Sea Point Swimming Pool (Coloured) .. .. .	—	1
Searle Street .. .. .	2	1
Three Anchor Bay .. .. .	—	1
Trafalgar Park .. .. .	1	1
Woodstock .. .. .	2	2
34 chalets	55	29

In addition to the above there are three relieving attendants, one male and two female.

## MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSES.

There are seven municipal washhouses, at each of which there is a caretaker in charge. There is also an assistant at three of them and at Hanover Street two assistants. With the exception of Hanover Street they are supplied with cold water only, and the drying and bleaching are done in the open air. Those at Hanover Street, Hout Street and Wynberg are equipped with electric irons, but not the others. At the Hanover Street washhouse the washing troughs are supplied with steam and "hydro-extractors," drying chambers, ironing machines and electric irons are provided.

At the Hout Street washhouse there is also an installation of slipper baths.

The charges made at the washhouses are as follows :—At Platteklop, Mowbray and Claremont, at 3d. per day; at Kalk Bay, 6d. per day; at Hout Street and Wynberg, 4d. per day for washing and 1d. per hour for ironing (including use of electric iron); at Hanover Street, 3d. for two hours and 3d. for each additional hour up to a maximum of 1s. 6d. per day (including ironing facilities).

The charges for the use of the baths at Hout Street are as follows :—Hot water baths, adults 3d., children 2d.; cold water baths 1d.

The attendances and takings at the washhouses (including ironing rooms) during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

						Attendances.	Money taken.		
							£	s.	d.
Hanover Street	..	..	..	..	..	17,142	599	2	7
Platteklip	..	..	..	..	..	7,786	97	7	1
Mowbray	..	..	..	..	..	6,221	77	15	3
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	8,953	111	18	3
Kalk Bay	..	..	..	..	..	2,497	62	9	6
Hout Street	..	..	..	..	..	12,089	220	0	1
Wynberg	..	..	..	..	..	9,009	176	13	8
						63,697	£1,345	6	5

The attendances and takings at the Hout Street slipper baths during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

		Hot baths.		Cold baths.		Total.	
		Atten- dances.	Money taken.	Atten- dances.	Money taken.	Atten- dances.	Money taken.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adults	..	9,195	114 18 9	247	1 0 7	9,442	115 19 4
Children	..	400	3 6 8	54	4 6	454	3 11 2
Total	..	9,595	£118 5 5	301	£1 5 1	9,896	£119 10 6

A new public washhouse at Spencer Road, Salt River, was built during the year under report, and was officially opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor E. G. Nyman, M.P.C.) on 22nd July, 1937.

PAUPER BURIALS.

The Public Health Act places upon the City Council the responsibility for the removal and burial of the body of any destitute person, or any dead body which is unclaimed or of which no responsible person undertakes the burial. The cost falls upon the City Council, although it may be legally recovered from any responsible person who is able to pay. Practically all such burials undertaken by the Council are of the bodies of persons whose relations are unable to pay, and very little is recovered. Each year a contract is given out to an undertaker to carry out this work for the Council. In the year ended 30th June, 1937, the number of such burials was 374.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. A Stevenson's screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, barometer, and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft., and 1 ft.) are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portwood Road. The results of the observations are given in Tables K to O on pages 143 to 147.

CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the chief clerk, 1 senior clerk, 19 clerks, 2 junior clerks and 1 messenger, in addition to 6 lady clerks, of whom 3 were employed in the child welfare branch, 1 in the V.D. branch and 1 at the City Hospital. One of the lady clerks in the child welfare branch is trained in social work.

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

(Prepared by Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

There are two tuberculosis clinics, situated at 50, Newmarket Street, Capetown, and Church Street, Wynberg. Three weekly sessions are held at the former and two at the latter.

The former building is an adaptation of a pair of semi-detached cottages, and comprises consulting room, dressing cubicles, combined dispensary and registration room and caretaker's quarters.



The latter building is designed and built on modern lines. It has a spacious waiting hall, which gives access to two consulting rooms with dressing cubicles, a clinical room, and a large combined dispensary and registration room, constructed so as to give privacy in registration and history taking.

The clinic-sessions are conducted by the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (3 sessions) assisted by two part-time medical officers (one session each). There are four tuberculosis health visitors who assist at the sessions and carry out the home visitation of patients.

The work of the clinics is mainly as follows :—

- (1) Selecting cases suitable for Nelspoort Sanatorium, to which institution 141 patients were admitted from Capetown during the year.
- (2) Recommending hospital treatment for patients whose disease is in too active a condition for sanatorium treatment. In many cases, after a period of treatment in the City Hospital, the disease becomes less active and the patient is sent to Nelspoort for further treatment.
- (3) Recommending the more advanced cases for admission to the City Hospital. It is often necessary to admit cases who are dying and perhaps destitute. The total Capetown cases of the disease admitted to the City Hospital during the year numbered 412.
- (4) Palliative treatment to those unable or unwilling to be admitted to hospital.

In addition to this, doubtful cases are investigated and, if necessary, admitted to hospital for observation.

The clinics help also in educating patients as to how they should conduct their lives on hygienic principles, so as to avoid infecting others.

The medical officer is always willing to examine contacts and suspects, but these do not usually take advantage of the opportunity, and the majority of the patients have fairly advanced disease.

Many patients whose disease is in an early stage refuse institutional treatment, as they do not feel sufficiently ill; later, when the disease has progressed considerably, they demand admission to Nelspoort, and have to be informed that they are not suitable for sanatorium treatment.

To obtain the best results from sanatorium treatment, the disease should not be in too active a condition. While the disease is progressive the patient should be kept at rest in bed, and when the disease becomes quiescent, sanatorium treatment is indicated. In other words, the sanatorium is to be regarded in the light of a convalescent home, and this is the principle on which the clinics are conducted. Where possible, patients are admitted to hospital for rest treatment, and in some cases patients are advised to rest at home under the supervision of the health visitors.

The four health visitors render invaluable assistance to the medical officer by marshalling facts concerning patients whom they visit in their homes, and by rounding up notified patients and persuading them to apply for treatment.

Patients in needy circumstances are referred to charitable bodies, such as the Board of Aid, the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and the Care Committee for Tuberculosis Patients.

The Board of Aid makes allowances of money and groceries to those patients whose cases are approved by its investigators. The Society for the Protection of Child Life finds foster mothers for children who are the contacts of tuberculous parents, and helps to obtain Government grants for the children of poor families. The Care Committee for Tuberculosis Patients is not merely an after-care committee, i.e. it does not confine its activities to aiding patients who have returned from the sanatorium. Help is given to the dependents of tuberculous patients who are in institutions as well as to the patients themselves when they are at home. Financial assistance, clothing, blankets, etc., are given to patients who are recommended by the tuberculosis officer and whose cases are investigated by the Committee's almoner.

The Care Committee have a small farm at Duinendal on the Cape Flats, where about 24 patients with quiescent disease can be accommodated. Use is made of this institution by the tuberculosis officer, who recommends patients for admission either before or after treatment at Nelspoort or the City Hospital. The accommodation is limited to European males. There is no resident medical officer, but the matron is a trained nurse.

Other bodies, such as the A.C.V.V. (D.R. Church), the St. Vincent de Paul Society (R.C. Church), the Fairhaven Work Party, the British Empire Service League and Toc H, also render valuable assistance to the tuberculosis officer, in a more restricted sphere of action.

European children who are tuberculosis contacts are sent to the Sunshine Home at Bellville, an institution conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. There is no institution on these lines for non-European children.

Out-patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment are given refills at the City Hospital. Other special cases are also seen by the Medical Superintendent at the hospital.

During the year there were 6,952 attendances at the clinics as compared with 7,518 in the previous year. The following are the details:—

Race.	1936—1937.				1935—1936.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Newmarket Street Clinic :								
European ..	737	845	101	101	843	929	135	101
Other ..	1,598	1,457	249	268	1,905	1,715	270	305
Persons ..	2,335	2,302	350	369	2,748	2,644	405	406
Total ..	4,637		719		5,392		811	
Wynberg Clinic :								
European ..	292	347	27	31	257	281	23	31
Other ..	755	921	81	115	668	920	98	114
Persons ..	1,047	1,268	108	146	925	1,201	121	145
Total ..	2,315		254		2,126		266	

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(Prepared by Dr. C. K. O'Malley, M.C.)

At the three municipal treatment centres 26 medical sessions a week are held as follows :—

			European.		Non-European.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City Hospital centre ..	..	..	3	2	2	3	
Salt River centre ..	..	..	3	2	2	4	
Wynberg centre ..	..	..	1	1	1	2	

The centres are open daily for irrigations (" intermediate treatment ") and certain cases of venereal disease are dealt with at the pre-natal clinics held at the maternal and child welfare centres.

The following table indicates the number of new cases of venereal disease reporting at the municipal treatment centres during the year under review, classified according to race, sex and disease :—

						Cases.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.
1. Race ..	Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	948	6·2
	Non-Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	2,434	16·5
						3,382	11·2
2. Sex ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	1,966	
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	1,416	
						3,382	11·2
3. Disease ..	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	1,512	5·0
	Gonorrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	1,020	3·4
	Other diseases ..	..	..	..	..	850	2·8
						3,382	11·2

These figures show that the incidence rate for non-Europeans (16·5) is much higher than for Europeans (6·2). Even so, the European rate in Capetown is considerably higher than most European cities.



*Staff.*

During the year under review Dr. R. E. Meaker, who was appointed the previous year as Assistant Venereal Disease Officer, resigned to take up an administrative position elsewhere in the Union. Dr. Meaker's severance with the Department was very much regretted by everyone as he had proved himself to be a conscientious and painstaking worker as well as a pleasant colleague.

An important change in the duties of the female nursing staff was effected, which is bound to have far-reaching effects. Previously the female nursing staff formed part of the City Hospital personnel, and, in addition to attending at the female sessions they carried out the usual ward duties at the City Hospital. In June, 1937, these ladies were given a new status, that of nurse-visitors; their connection with the City Hospital was severed and the whole of their time devoted to work in connection with the clinics. These nurse-visitors of the Venereal Disease Branch are 4 in number; they live out and are expected to report for duty at 9 a.m., either personally, or by telephone should their duties necessitate their presence at one of the centres. In addition to performing technical duties in connection with the female medical sessions, they attend at various times to give intermediate treatment to females and they visit defaulting patients in their homes.

Three male orderlies (full-time) work partly in the venereal disease ward of the hospital and partly at the clinics. The non-medical staff (full-time) of the clinics also includes two orderlies and one clerk (and part-time clerical assistance).

*Female intermediate treatment.*

This additional service has proved successful. As the following table shows, the volume of work is almost double that of the preceding year, when the scheme was first adopted :—

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
European .. .. .	505	1,079	1,584
Non-European .. .. .	131	611	742
	—	—	—
	636	1,690	2,326
	—	—	—

*Follow-up of defaulters.*

By the introduction of a system of visiting of defaulting patients in their homes, an important extension of work of the venereal disease branch was effected. The work is undertaken by the female " nurse-visitor " staff. In other countries a special lady almoner undertakes this work, but there is an advantage in the Capetown system in that the visiting is done by members of the staff who actually know the defaulters through previous contact in the clinics.

So far, home visiting has been confined to female patients. Male defaulters are dealt with by sending a warning letter urging them to re-attend for treatment. There is a great drawback to this system—false addresses are frequently given so that many letters remain ineffective.

The accompanying table illustrates the amount of work that has been done in regard to defaulting patients :—

Females ..	No. of patients visited .. .. .	817
	No. of patients who returned .. .. .	383
Males ..	No. of letters sent .. .. .	656
	No. of patients who returned .. .. .	155

*Incidence.*

The incidence rate of venereal disease for the year 1936-37, judged by the number of new cases at the treatment centres, shows a slight increase, the rate being 13·2 per 1,000 population as compared with 12·1 in the year 1935-36. It is difficult to explain this increase more particularly in view of the fact that much propaganda work by the Capetown Society for Combating Venereal Disease was undertaken throughout the year and that the follow-up system for patients was intensified.

*Propaganda.*

The Capetown Society for Combating Venereal Disease carried out an active campaign of propaganda by free demonstrations of films accompanied by medical lectures; many such meetings were held during the year for Europeans and non-Europeans and, on the whole, were well attended. It is difficult to assess the value of such propaganda work.

Clinic.	Race.	Adults. Children.	Sex.	Total attendances.	New cases.										Syphilis, primary and secondary.	Syphilis, tertiary.	Syphilis of the central nervous system.	Syphilis, congenital.	—Patients with both diseases—included in preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other venereal diseases.	Non-venereal diseases.	Undiagnosed.	Intermediate treatment.	Intravenous injections.	Intramuscular injections.	Wassermann Reaction.	Smear examinations.	Operations.	Positive.	Negative.	Routine blood tests of pregnant women.								
					Diseases from which patients suffered.																																			
City Hospital clinic ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	3,056	248	34	7	1	—	6	124	17	58	7	5,234	568	639	489	408	11																				
		Children ..	Female ..	1,730	62	19	8	1	2	4	17	—	15	—	89	607	508	243	428	—																				
		Adults ..	Male ..	368	24	—	—	—	15	—	228	27	60	—	42	12	14	14	7	—	—	—																		
		Children ..	Female ..	3,345	488	123	26	6	3	13	22	4	37	15	4,835	1,015	980	547	433	12	—	—																		
		Total ..	Male ..	2,664	274	76	120	2	8	5	33	—	33	—	21	—	112	70	415	—	—	—																		
			Female ..	847	98	4	—	—	38	—	33	—	21	41	64	174	179	268	—	—	—																			
Salt River clinic ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	12,344	1,243	256	161	10	93	29	441	48	204	30	10,264	3,302	3,209	1,925	2,131	23																				
		Children ..	Female ..	7,324	407	49	14	1	—	7	7	235	18	85	5	19,634	1,135	1,461	703	667	—																			
		Adults ..	Male ..	1,606	54	6	17	—	—	—	14	—	—	2	—	203	550	498	335	446	—																			
		Children ..	Female ..	1,143	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	10	—	878	32	78	34	—	—	—																		
		Total ..	Male ..	1,038	32	—	—	6	—	—	—	138	21	46	12	5,629	891	875	479	388	—																			
Wynberg clinic ..	Non-Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	3,374	350	91	31	6	5	14	16	1	59	7	85	8	1,353	515	644	—																				
		Children ..	Female ..	4,452	308	61	159	—	64	—	18	—	—	28	1	477	1,966	1,574	213	400	—																			
		Adults ..	Male ..	983	93	4	—	—	92	—	—	26	—	50	2	—	52	850	262	—	—	—																		
		Children ..	Female ..	1,836	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																		
		Total ..	Male ..	20,756	1,427	211	221	7	179	41	445	40	297	27	26,906	4,634	5,831	2,682	3,113	—																				
Aspeling Street clinic).	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Male ..	898	59	6	6	2	—	—	30	7	8	—	1,790	168	258	49	42	—																				
		Children ..	Female ..	690	33	2	9	—	1	—	—	11	—	7	3	213	248	241	114	114	—																			
		Adults ..	Male ..	42	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	2	—	—	—																		
		Children ..	Female ..	180	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	3	—	159	4	24	9	98	—																			
		Total ..	Male ..	2,276	200	67	24	9	3	10	—	59	11	27	—	3,160	728	518	314	178	—																			
Woodstock (pre-natal clinic) ..	Non-Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	1,738	235	34	104	1	7	5	14	—	53	22	23	908	676	376	193	—																				
		Children ..	Male ..	320	61	3	3	—	33	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	9	185	78	1	—																			
		Adults ..	Female ..	623	110	1	2	—	55	—	—	14	—	28	10	93	49	312	128	69	—																			
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Total ..	Female ..	6,767	712	110	148	12	104	15	134	18	143	43	5,438	2,115	2,241	1,070	695	—																				
Matland (pre-natal clinic) ..	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																				
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Adults ..	Female ..	686	119	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562	80	963	—	—																			
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Total ..	Female ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
Matland (pre-natal clinic) ..	Non-Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	120	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	32	257	—	—																				
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Adults ..	Female ..	244	65	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228	16	334	—	—																			
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Total ..	Female ..	364	77	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	48	591	—	—																			
Matland (pre-natal clinic) ..	Non-Eur. ..	Adults ..	Female ..	6	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	47	1	—																			
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Adults ..	Female ..	310	48	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	10	317	—	—																			
		Children ..	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			
		Total ..	Female ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																			



[illegible]

\*This is a voluntary Clinic supplied with Government drugs through the Corporation.

The following table shows the number of new cases of venereal disease registered in a few large cities as compared with their respective populations :—

City.	Year.	Total new cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Capetown .. .. .	1935-36	3,598	293,180	12·1
Johannesburg and Rietfontein Hospital .. .. .	1935-36	3,922	472,316	8·2
Glasgow .. .. .	1936	5,141	1,132,977	4·5
Hull .. .. .	1936	1,211	321,500	3·7
Birmingham .. .. .	1936	3,319	1,038,000	3·1
Coventry .. .. .	1936	576	192,360	2·9

The following table shows for a series of years the new cases registered at all the Municipal Treatment Centres and the rate per 1,000 population :—

Year ended 30th June.	Total New Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1921 .. .. .	1,909	181,240	10·5
1922 .. .. .	1,458	186,050	7·8
1923 .. .. .	1,265	191,020	6·6
1924 .. .. .	1,331	196,150	6·8
1925 .. .. .	1,507	201,440	7·5
1926 .. .. .	1,759	209,956	8·4
1927 .. .. .	1,942	218,053	8·9
1928 .. .. .	2,268	248,758	9·1
1929 .. .. .	2,987	256,995	11·6
1930 .. .. .	3,316	262,192	12·6
1931 .. .. .	3,423	267,337	12·8
1932 .. .. .	3,408	273,118	12·5
1933 .. .. .	3,617	279,469	13·0
1934 .. .. .	4,126	286,708	14·4
1935 .. .. .	3,746	293,249	12·8
1936 .. .. .	3,598	293,180	12·1
1937 .. .. .	3,971	300,800	13·2

The table on pages 106 and 107 gives detailed information of the work of the clinics, which is summarized as follows :—

Type of disease.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Total.	No. of consultations .. .. .	42,637
Primary and secondary syphilis .. .. .	116	463	579	No. of intermediate treat-ments .. .. .	42,608
Tertiary syphilis .. .. .	90	1,023	1,113	No. of intravenous injections .. .. .	12,383
Syphilis of the C.N.S. .. .. .	5	24	29	No. of intramuscular injec-tions .. .. .	11,559
Congenital syphilis .. .. .	31	349	380	No. of specimens for Wasser-mann reaction (V.D. clinics) .. .. .	5,677
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	470	550	1,020	No. of specimens for Wasser-mann (pre-natal clinics) .. .. .	5,690
Other venereal diseases .. .. .	42	64	106	No. of smear examinations for gonococci .. .. .	5,941
Non-venereal diseases .. .. .	209	435	644	No. of operations .. .. .	23
Undiagnosed .. .. .	15	85	100	No. of sessions held during the year .. .. .	1,153
Totals .. .. .	978	2,993	3,971		



**SECTION VII.—CITY HOSPITALS.**

(By Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The hospitals for infectious diseases controlled by the City Council are two in number, the City Hospital, Portswood Road, and Rentzkie's Farm Isolation Hospital.

STAFF (30TH JUNE, 1937).

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals : J. F. Wicht, M.D., Dublin, D.P.H., Capetown, Tuberculous Diseases Diploma (University of Wales).

Two House Physicians (appointed for a period of six months).

*City Hospital.*

Matron (Miss A. M. Leslie).

Assistant Matron (Miss L. Lloyd).

Home Sister.

Night Sister.

6 Ward Sisters.

Staff Nurses.

Student Nurses.

Probationers.

Dispenser.

3 Orderlies for venereal disease wards and male clinics.

2 Porters.

1 Assistant Porter.

Relieving porter-orderly.

Domestic and labouring staff.

*Isolation Hospital.*

Caretaker.

Labouring staff.

**CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PORTSWOOD ROAD.**

This hospital is situated near the North Gates of the Docks and is bounded on the south-western side by the Green Point Sports Ground, from which it is separated by an iron fence. The New Somerset Hospital, forming the north-eastern boundary, is separated from the hospital by a road. The north-western boundary is a piece of ground laid out in tennis courts by a sports club, while Portswood Road forms the south-eastern boundary. Except for the portion between the hospital and the Green Point Sports Ground the site is surrounded by a wall. The total area of the hospital ground is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Before the commencement of the extensions begun in 1936, and referred to on page 47, the hospital buildings comprised the Medical Superintendent's residence, house physicians' cottage, the administrative block and nurses' home, six infectious diseases blocks, two temporary wards, dispensary and drug store, venereal disease wards and clinic, laundry, disinfecting station, garages, stores, ambulance drivers' cottages, and natives' quarters.

The first buildings were erected in 1899 and were occupied by the military authorities during the Boer War until 1902, when the hospital was opened for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

For many years the hospital consisted only of the Medical Superintendent's residence, a portion of the administrative block and two wards (isolation and scarlet fever). Additions were made in the following order: enteric ward, tuberculosis chalets, diphtheria ward, tuberculosis ward, venereal disease block, and the administrative block was enlarged to accommodate the increased nursing staff.

A house physician's bungalow with two bedrooms and a small dining room was built in 1930 and in August of that year a second house physician was added to the staff.

A new double-storied block to accommodate nearly 100 non-European tuberculosis patients was completed and brought into use early in 1931, and a wood-and-iron ward was altered to provide four double-bedded isolation rooms. To provide adequate housing for the increased staff an additional nurses' home consisting of 32 bedrooms, together with recreation rooms, was built.

It is our practice to allow visits to patients twice weekly (on Wednesdays and Sundays). Children under 16 years are not allowed and visitors to the infectious blocks remain outside the wards and converse with the patients through the windows. In cases of dangerous illness near relatives are allowed to enter the ward, and special precautions are taken to avoid infection.

A course for a certificate in Infectious Diseases Nursing for nurses who hold the certificate of general training was instituted in 1929, and lectures are given at weekly intervals by the Medical Superintendent. In addition to this a scheme is in operation by which nurses who are undergoing their general training are taken on for periods of three months, during which time they receive instruction in the principles of fever nursing.

Radiographic work has been carried out at the Somerset Hospital by arrangement with the Cape Hospital Board authorities. Routine bacteriological and pathological work is undertaken by the Government laboratory. By arrangement with Professor Ryrie, of the University of Capctown, autopsies and special pathological investigation are conducted by the University staff. Professor Ryrie and Dr. Vadas, his assistant, render valuable aid to the hospital in this branch of medical science. Bio-chemical investigations are carried out by Dr. Linder, who also undertakes the treatment of patients found to be suffering from diabetes.

The hospital provides facilities for the study of infectious disease, and is attended by medical students and also by graduates in medicine who are taking the Diploma in Public Health. The Medical Superintendent is University Lecturer in Infectious Diseases, and Dr. O'Malley holds the lectureship in Venereal Diseases.

The hospital possesses a small operating theatre and major operations are performed by the consulting surgeon, Mr. T. Lindsay Sandes, M.D., F.R.C.S. Throat operations are performed by Dr. J. D. Wicht and Dr. R. Wolff. During the year under report the operating theatre was used on 25 occasions, as follows :—

Thoracoplasty * . . . . .	6*
Phrenic nerve (crushing and injection of alcohol) . . . . .	1
Internal pneumolysis . . . . .	2
Empyema . . . . .	1
Appendix . . . . .	2
Perforated typhoid . . . . .	3
Brain abscess . . . . .	1
Mastoid . . . . .	3
Tonsillectomy . . . . .	6
	—
	25
	—

\* 1st and 2nd operations on each of three patients.

The operation of tracheotomy was performed on 23 occasions.

There were 1,893 admissions to hospital during the year (916 Europeans and 977 non-Europeans). 19 cases were admitted twice during the year, and 52 other cases admitted in previous years were again admitted in the year under review.

The average number of patients in hospital per diem for a series of years is as follows:—

1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
62·9	69·6	107·7	125·5	151·7	156·2	159·1	204·3	238·2
		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37.		
		245·3	256·7	263·4	280·2	268·4		

Details in regard to cases treated are shown in tables 1, 2 and 3.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1936, TO JUNE 30TH, 1937, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS OF THE CITY, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Wards, etc.	Under treatment July 1st, 1936.				Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under treatment June 30th, 1937.				Total ad- mitted persons	Day Units.										
	E		O		E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O	E	O		E	O	Total.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.									
1. Sea Point ..	6	3	—	—	24	22	2	5	25	20	2	4	2	1	—	1	3	4	—	—	53	1,858	647	199	114	2,818
2. Harbour ..	4	4	2	3	26	39	29	16	23	40	19	15	5	1	8	1	2	2	4	3	110	1,455	1,036	1,853	1,157	5,501
3. West Central..	—	—	1	3	3	2	16	19	3	1	10	17	—	—	5	4	—	1	2	1	40	193	216	860	873	2,142
4. Kloof ..	2	2	2	6	23	35	21	28	19	32	13	22	4	2	6	4	2	3	4	8	107	1,029	1,365	1,244	1,853	5,491
5. Park ..	2	4	—	—	54	38	6	10	30	37	4	6	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	—	88	1,564	1,999	288	431	4,282
6. East Central ..	2	3	12	5	19	24	62	71	18	22	49	50	2	—	17	18	1	5	8	8	176	671	1,292	4,058	3,135	9,156
7. West Central..	1	1	11	3	3	1	45	49	1	2	35	28	1	—	13	14	2	—	8	10	98	461	57	2,840	2,685	6,043
8. Woodstock ..	8	9	4	7	28	42	20	40	27	45	15	35	2	1	6	6	7	5	3	6	130	2,652	2,577	1,005	2,196	8,430
9. Salt River ..	4	13	5	2	41	48	10	23	36	51	12	21	2	3	2	3	7	7	1	1	122	2,105	3,532	666	923	7,226
10. Mowbray ..	8	8	3	—	30	31	7	8	32	35	4	4	4	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	76	1,480	1,721	371	266	3,838
11. Maitland ..	4	1	8	1	33	31	27	22	25	26	20	14	8	2	9	5	4	4	6	4	113	1,848	1,606	2,396	1,321	7,171
12. Rondebosch ..	3	3	10	9	10	19	37	54	8	16	30	41	1	2	10	11	4	4	7	11	120	659	776	2,213	1,980	5,628
13. Claremont ..	4	3	5	1	33	32	23	27	31	26	20	19	—	4	6	6	6	5	2	3	115	1,844	1,060	1,036	1,230	5,170
14. Kalk Bay ..	1	2	1	6	12	8	20	18	10	8	10	19	1	1	8	1	2	1	3	4	58	366	467	1,032	1,066	2,931
15. Wynberg ..	4	—	1	6	31	42	37	42	31	31	29	31	—	1	5	13	4	10	4	4	152	1,438	1,743	1,529	2,119	6,829
Langa Location	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	6	—	—	11	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	2	22	—	—	574	645	1,219
Not Allocated ..	2	—	1	—	2	—	17	1	3	—	9	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	20	34	—	904	20	1,008
From Ships ..	2	—	—	—	24	5	9	—	25	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	38	487	144	160	—	791
From outside the Municipality ..	15	2	14	10	50	71	56	78	49	47	40	58	7	12	23	20	9	14	7	10	255	2,898	2,559	3,031	3,797	12,285
Totals ..	72	58	80	63	426	490	460	517	396	444	337	389	42	32	132	115	60	72	71	76	1,893	23,092	22,797	26,259	25,811	97,959

E—Europeans. O—Others, or non-Europeans.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

[illegible]



[illegible]



## CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situated at Rentzkie's Farm, in the Maitland Ward, about six miles from the centre of the City, and has 42 beds. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and there is no permanent resident staff except the caretaker, with labourers.

The hospital has accommodation available should an epidemic of any infectious disease assume large proportions, and serves as an overflow when the City Hospital wards are unable to take any cases of the more common infectious diseases. In addition, the Union Government own buildings containing 163 beds at Rentzkie's Farm for use in quarantining passengers and crews of ships entering the Port of Capetown with formidable epidemic diseases on board.

Owing to pressure on the accommodation at the City Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm Hospital was used during the year under report for the reception of diphtheria cases and carriers from the S.A.T.S. *General Botha*, anchored off Simonstown, and for cases of typhoid fever from the Union Government mental hospital at Valkenberg, as well as for a few other typhoid cases and carriers.

The cases treated are classified in the tables on page 114.

## LANGA NATIVE HOSPITAL.

At Langa location the native residents are provided with free medical attention by means of a modern hospital of 24 beds and out-patient department, and are also visited in their own homes by a nurse or medical officer if required.

The matron resides at the hospital with a European sister and has on her staff three native nurses (general or midwifery trained) and three native male orderlies.

One of the native nurses, qualified in midwifery, operates a midwifery service for the attendance of the location women in their own homes. The confinement fee is 11s.

Dr. T. Jones was appointed part-time medical officer as from 1st February, 1937. Previously the medical work was done by house physicians from the City Hospital under the medical superintendent, who is still in general control of Langa Hospital.

The activities of the hospital for the year ended 30th June, 1937, are shown by the following figures :—

					<i>Langa.</i>
Daily average number of in-patients	..	..	..	..	12.71
In-patients admitted	..	..	..	..	263
Number of new out-patients	..	..	..	..	1,121
Number of attendances by out-patients	..	..	..	..	15,807
Number of visits to patients at their homes by :					
Doctor	..	..	..	..	489
Nurse	..	..	..	..	1,207
Midwifery service (from February, 1936) :					
No. of confinements attended (extern)	..	..	..	..	66
Visits made by midwife	..	..	..	..	745

TABLE 1.—CASES TREATED IN THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1936, TO JUNE 30TH, 1937.

Disease (ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1936.						Admitted.						Discharged.						Died.						Under treatment, June 30th, 1937.						Total cases admitted	Day units.						Total.
	E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.			E.			O.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
Diphtheria†	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51										
Typhoid fever*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	1,865								
Carriers :																																						
Diphtheria†	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	—	246								
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8							
Totals ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	1,476	397	2,170							

\* 34 of these (25 males, 9 females) were from Valkenberg Mental Hospital.  
† All 7 were from the S.A.T.S. General Botha, Simonstown.

TABLE 2.

Wards, etc.	Under treatment, July 1st, 1936.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Under treatment, June 30th, 1937.			Total admitted persons.	Day units.				Total.
	E.			O.			E.			O.			E.				O.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.				
6. East Central .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	
7. Castle .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
8. Woodstock .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	
10. Mowbray .. .. .	—	—	—	—	25	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,209	
11. Maitland .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
12. Rondebosch .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	
15. Wynberg .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	
Langa location .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
From outside the Municipality .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Totals .. .. .	—	—	—	—	36	15	29	7	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	297	—	—	1,476	
																				397	
																				2,170	



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# TABLES.

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TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND WARDS.  
Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (Outward Transfers) are excluded from the Table proper and shown separately. Deaths of European Capetown Residents which occurred outside the Municipality (Inward Transfers) are included in the sections for age-periods but not in the sections for wards. (52 weeks ended 2nd July, 1937.)

AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																														Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (Excluded from foregoing columns).						
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards		TOTALS.						
		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Per-sons.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	{E. O.	4 46	5 50	3 26	3 31	3 25	11 106	13 98	3 25	2 15	10 10	10 84	13 79	14 72	12 82	8 35	14 50	2 28	16 32	8 17	7 11	5 3	1 1	1 1	2 1	1 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	157 798	66 372	91 426	24 45	12 32		
II.—Malignant and Other Tumours .. ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	4 3	3 2	6 5	12 9	18 19	31 15	33 9	34 11	24 15	1 4	2 1	3 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	212 102	107 62	105 40	25 5	14 7			
III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 2	4 3	5 7	4 6	8 9	7 5	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	5 5	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	91 47	47 91	44 47	1 1	- -			
IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs .. ..	{E. O.	1 4	- -	1 4	- -	- -	5 1	5 1	- -	4 1	2 5	- -	- -	2 1	- -	2 1	1 1	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	6 6	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 9	4 4	5 4	3 3	1 1	2 2		
V.—Chronic Poisonings .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -		
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs .. ..	{E. O.	2 3	1 -	- -	- -	- -	3 3	3 3	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	4 6	3 3	6 4	4 4	15 28	26 32	46 47	57 42	72 49	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 80	29 34	26 46	5 5	10 10	2 2		
VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System .. ..	{E. O.	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 1	3 3	6 6	7 16	5 12	6 6	7 16	5 12	15 28	26 32	46 47	57 42	72 49	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	495 362	218 185	277 177	35 13	14 9			
VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System .. ..	{E. O.	5 117	7 103	2 53	4 49	2 30	11 182	13 193	2 30	4 23	3 4	1 6	7 10	2 10	1 4	5 15	1 7	4 18	2 9	13 20	3 9	8 11	7 4	9 3	10 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	113 521	53 240	60 281	5 14	3 7			
IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System .. ..	{E. O.	12 96	9 79	5 44	2 42	1 10	18 131	12 142	1 10	2 2	1 2	1 2	4 4	6 6	6 6	9 5	9 5	6 3	8 6	6 3	7 5	1 1	7 4	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	96 326	45 155	51 171	17 13	9 7			
X.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	115 108	47 57	68 51	9 5	8 5	2 2		
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 8	35 35	- -	- -	2 2	3 3	
XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	{E. O.	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 3	1 1	2 2	2 -	- -	- -	
XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 15	4 9	8 10	- -	- -	2 2
XIV.—Congenital Malformations .. ..	{E. O.	7 6	6 7	2 1	1 1	1 1	7 9	10 10	1 1	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 19	7 9	8 10	- -	- -	- -	
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	{E. O.	31 121	23 70	- 1	- -	- -	23 71	31 121	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	54 192	23 71	31 121	3 4	2 5	2 2	
XVI.—Old Age .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 14	23 10	9 4	- -	- -	- -	
XVII.—Deaths from Violence ..	{E. O.	3 1	2 2	2 3	2 2	- 3	2 7	5 6	- 3	1 2	3 4	5 8	2 11	5 4	2 8	1 1	2 1	1 1	6 6	4 1	5 1	3 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 82	19 19	48 63	6 24	4 7	4 4		
XVIII.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	{E. O.	- 3	- 3	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 5	- 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 15	3 7	2 8	- 1	- -	- -	
Totals .. ..	{E. O.	67 411	56 338	16 136	11 142	8 73	91 611	75 553	8 73	6 18	38 133	45 124	47 149	45 92	47 149	45 92	88 142	115 151	156 151	124 102	206 102	152 96	114 28	55 22	55 22	55 22	55 22	55 22	1,512 2,769	699 1,316	813 1,453	140 142	87 88	- -		
Totals, all Races .. ..		478 394	152 153	72 81	72 81	628 628	30 30	41 41	24 24	22 22	118 118	147 147	171 169	137 137	230 230	169 169	307 307	226 226	308 308	248 248	143 143	151 151	37 37	77 77	77 77	77 77	77 77	77 77	2,015 4,282*	2,015 4,282*	2,266 2,266	282 282	175 175	- -		

E. — European. O. — Others, or non-European. \* Including the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex. The European Capetown deaths which occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers) numbered 29 (20 males and 9 females).



SUMMARY.

WARDS : CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race	West-Central 3										Kloof 4		Park 5		East-Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15		Residential Addresses Un-ascertained.		TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West-Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East-Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15		Residential Addresses Un-ascertained.		TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.

\*Including the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

[illegible]



International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																												Not Allo- cated. Resi- dential Ad- dresses Un- ascer- tained.	TOTALS.					
			Sea Point 1		Har- bour 2		West Cen- tral 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Cen- tral 6		Castle 7		Wood- stock 8		Salt River 9		Mow- bray 10		Mait- land 11		Ronde- bosch 12		Clare- mont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wyn- berg 15			Persons.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
			{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.		{E. O.			{E. O.			
	I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																																				
1	Typhoid Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	7	2	2
2	Paratyphoid Fevers ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Typhus Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Relapsing Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Undulant Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Smallpox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Amaas and Alastrim	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Measles ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	
8	Scarlet Fever..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	1	
9	Whooping Cough ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	11	12	23	
10	Diphtheria ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	8	12
11a	Influenza (with Pul- monary Complica- tions specified)	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	2	5	13
11b	Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	7	4	
12	Cholera ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13a	Dysentery, amoebic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	
13b	Dysentery, bacillary ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	
13c	Dysentery, other ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	
14a	Plague, bubonic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14b	Plague, pneumonic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14c	Plague, septicæmic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14d	Plague, not otherwise defined	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Erysipelas (Non-puer- peral) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	1
16	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	
17	Encephalitis Lethargica	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	
18	Meningococcal Cerebro- spinal Meningitis ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	4	7	9	
19	Glanders ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Anthrax ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Rabies ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Tetanus ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	4
23	Tuberculosis of Respi- ratory System (ex- cluding silicosis with tuberculosis — Vide Code No. 414) ..	{E. O.	3	-	6	-	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	5	6	5	4	2	2	7	5	1	2	3	4	-	1	2	2	-	-	42	29	71	
24	Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	4	10	46	
25	Tuberculosis of Intes- tines & Peritoneum	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	7	
26	Tuberculosis of Verte- bral Column ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	1
27	Tuberculosis of Other Bones and Joints..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-



Death Classification.		CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.		Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Code No.	International Code No.			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5		5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards		M.	F.	Persons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
							M.	F.										M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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035	28	I. (cont.) Tuberculosis of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

121

		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																		Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.															
Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15				Persons.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
28	I. (cont.) Tuberculosis of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
29	Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	Tuberculosis of Genito-Urinary System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	Tuberculosis of Other Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32a	Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32b	Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
33	Leprosy ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
34 ab e	Syphilis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35	Gonorrhoea ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35	Other Venereal Diseases ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
36 ab e	Purulent Infection—Septicaemia (Non-puerperal) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
37	Yellow Fever..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
38	Malaria ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	Other Diseases due to Protozoa ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	Trypanosomiasis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
40	Ankylostomiasis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
41 ab	Hydatid Cysts ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Cestodes	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Trematodes	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Nematodes	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Coccidia	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Bilharziasis	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths-Parasites, Other and Undefined ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	Mycoses ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	German Measles ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	Chicken-pox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	Mumps ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	Blackwater Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for I. ..			{E. O.	5 1	2 12	8 10	2 14	1 18	10 18	3 14	3 4	3 6	4 83	2 56	1 45	2 44	9 19	6 15	6 27	8 20	6 7	4 10	10 34	10 30	3 47	5 41	8 35	9 35	2 29	1 16	7 41	7 55	5 11	- 1	88 426	65 372	153 798
II. MALIGNANT AND OTHER TUMOURS.																																					
45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -	- -	10 -	2 -	12 -
46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	{E. O.	9 -	5 -	2 1	- 1	- 2	- -	3 2	3 1	7 1	1 -	3 5	1 2	- 4	- 2	1 1	3 -	7 1	- 3	1 1	2 -	1 2	1 2	5 -	4 2	6 1	1 4	- 1	3 -	4 2	7 4	3 1	2 1	52 25	33 22	85 47



Death Classification.				AGE-GROUPS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.		Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns)						
Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards				Persons.	M	F
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
102	47	II. (cont.) Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	12	6	18	8	2	
103	48	Cancer of the Uterus	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	2	
104	49	Cancer of the Other Female Genital Organs	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	
105	53	Cancer of the Female Urinary Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	
106	50	Cancer of the Breast	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	8	1	7	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	28	29	-	3	
107	51	Cancer of the Male Genito-urinary Organs	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	13	-	13	5	-		
108	52	Cancer of the Skin ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	3	3	6	1	-		
109	53	Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	6	3	9	-	-		
120	54a	Non-malignant Tumours : Female Genital Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
121	54b	Non-malignant Tumours : Other Sites	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	1		
122	55 a b	Tumours of Undetermined Nature ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		
		Totals for II. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	6	9	12	18	31	33	34	24	13	18	3	1	2	105	107	212	25	14
		III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION, OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																																		
149	56	Rheumatic Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-		
150	92	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	7	8	15	1	1		
151	57	Chronic Rheumatism	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	18	37	-	-		
152	58	Gout .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
153	59	Diabetes .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	2	4	7	15	3	7	1	2	15	30	45	3	2		
154	60	Scurvy .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
155	61	Beri-Beri .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
156	62	Pellagra .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
157	63	Rickets .. ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-		
158	64	Osteomalacia .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
159	65	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
160	66a	Simple Goitre ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
161	66b	Exophthalmic Goitre	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		
162	66c	Myxoedema, Cretinism	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
163	66d	Tetany .. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
164	66e	Other Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
165	67	Diseases of the Thymus Gland..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
166	68	Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-		
167	69	Other General Diseases	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Totals for III. ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	6	9	16	4	9	1	2	29	44	73	4	3	



Death Classification.		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																												Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.						
Code No.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15		Persons				
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
102	47	II. (cont.). Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ..	{E. O.	3 -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	12 6	6 1	18 7	
103	48	Cancer of the Uterus	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	- 4	- -	2 1	- 1	- -	4 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 3	- 1	- -	- 4	- -	3 -	- -	17 21	17 21			
104	49	Cancer of the Other Female Genital Organs	{E. O.	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 3	7 3			
105	53	Cancer of the Female Urinary Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 1			
106	50	Cancer of the Breast	{E. O.	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	3 -	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	2 1	- -	2 1	- -	1 1	- 7	1 1	3 1	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	3 -	1 -	28 8	29 8			
107	51	Cancer of the Male Genito-urinary Organs	{E. O.	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- 1	2 2	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	13 9	- -	13 9				
108	52	Cancer of the Skin ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	2 -	3 -	3 -	6 -				
109	53	Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	5 3	3 3	8 3			
120	54a	Non-malignant Tumours: Female Genital Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
121	54b	Non-malignant Tumours: Other Sites	{E. O.	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	5 3	5 3	10 3				
122	55 a b	Tumours of Undetermined Nature ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
		Totals for II. ..	{E. O.	16 -	13 -	2 2	- 1	1 2	- 1	8 3	7 4	9 1	6 -	4 5	3 6	1 7	1 10	3 2	7 2	8 2	7 5	6 1	9 -	3 3	3 4	9 3	15 6	12 3	9 9	1 1	5 2	9 3	10 10	9 2	11 2	101 40	106 62	207 102
		III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION, OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																																				
149	56	Rheumatic Fever ..	{E. O.	2 -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- 1	1 2	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	5 8	3 12	8 20	
150	92	Rheumatic Affections of the Heart ..	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 2	1 1	1 -	- 2	- 4	5 5	1 1	- 2	2 1	- 1	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- 1	- 1	2 2	1 3	- 2	4 4	2 2	1 -	- -	1 -	7 19	7 18	14 37		
151	57	Chronic Rheumatism	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 1	3 1			
152	58	Gout .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
153	59	Diabetes .. ..	{E. O.	3 -	5 -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 1	2 1	- -	1 1	2 1	1 1	- 1	- 4	- 2	3 1	- -	2 1	3 1	2 -	1 3	1 2	2 2	3 -	- -	1 -	2 1	4 -	1 -	15 13	28 11	43 24			
154	60	Scurvy.. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
155	61	Beri-Beri .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
156	62	Pellagra .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
157	63	Rickets .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	3 -		
158	64	Osteomalacia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
159	65	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
160	66a	Simple Goitre ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
161	66b	Exophthalmic Goitre	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -			
162	66c	Myxœdema, Cretinism	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
163	66d	Tetany .. ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
164	66e	Other Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -																				



## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

[illegible]



CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS : CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.															Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.	TOTALS									
		Sea Point 1	Harbour 2	West Central 3	Kloof 4	Park 5	East Central 6	Castle 7	Woodstock 8	Salt River 9	Mowbray 10	Maitland 11	Rondebosch 12	Claremont 13	Kalk Bay 14	Wynberg 15		M.	F.	Persons.							
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																											
Purpura .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1				
Haemophilia .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3			
Pernicious Anaemia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	6			
Other Anaemias and Chlorosis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1			
Leucaemia .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2			
Lymphadenoma—Hodgkin's Disease	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2			
Diseases of the Spleen (not due to Malaria)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Totals for IV. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	5	4	9		
V. CHRONIC POISONINGS.																											
Alcoholism (excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Chronic Poisoning by other Organic Substances .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Chronic Lead Poisoning	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Chronic Poisoning by other Mineral Substances .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Totals for V. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																											
Cerebral Abscess ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other forms of Encephalitis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2			
Simple Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	6	9	15		
Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2		
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	6		
Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{ E. O.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	5		
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	8	11			
Hemiplegia .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3			
Other Paralyzes of Unstated Origin ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	3	4	5		
Other Forms of Insanity .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Epilepsy .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3		
Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	4	2	1	1	-	3	1	4	3	15	13	28	
Chorea .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{ E. O.	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	6		
Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
Totals for VI. ..	{ E. O.	4	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	6	7	8	4	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	14	28	53	
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
Pericarditis .. ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	8



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Death Classification.		CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.		Persons.	Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns).					
Code No.	International Code No.			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	M.	F.																	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
351	91	VII. (cont.). Acute Endocarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	- 4	3 -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1	3 7	8 8	1 -	- 1					
352	92	Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	1 1	1 1	- 1	- 4	3 5	- 7	2 5	2 4	6 3	6 7	6 3	4 5	3 1	7 -	2 -	1 1	- -	1 24	25 31	47 55	5 4	2 1						
353	93a	Acute Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2						
354	93b	Fatty Heart ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	2 2	3 -	- -						
355	93b	Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	1 -	1 3	1 1	1 2	2 1	8 4	2 6	12 11	13 15	24 13	19 17	16 9	13 6	6 2	11 4	71 44	62 50	133 94	9 1	3 3						
356	94	Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	3 -	1 9	6 5	18 5	8 4	27 3	10 3	14 -	6 1	- 1	4 21	68 13	32 34	100 11	11 -	3 -						
357	95 a b	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- 1	2 -	2 3	2 1	6 1	8 -	3 1	3 -	- -	- -	12 8	16 3	28 11	- 1	1 1							
358	96	Aneurysm ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4	2 1	6 5	- 2	- -							
359	97	Arterio-sclerosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	1 3	- 4	6 11	4 11	17 17	15 18	35 26	29 22	25 5	16 8	6 3	11 7	90 66	75 70	165 136	6 3	5 1						
360	98a	Cancrum Oris ..	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -							
361	98 a b	Other Gangrene ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	2 2	- 1	2 3	- 1	- -							
362	99	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	- -							
363	100	Disease of the Veins	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 2	- -	- -							
364	101	Disease of the Lym- phatic System ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -							
365	102	Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -						
366	103	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -						
Totals for VII. ..			{E. O.	- 2	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 4	1 3	2 1	2 3	1 5	6 11	6 6	7 16	5 12	26 32	15 28	57 42	46 47	100 47	72 49	62 15	45 17	14 7	27 12	277 177	218 185	495 362	35 13	14 9					
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																				
400	104	Disease of Nasal Fossae and Annexa ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -						
401	105	Disease of the Larynx	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 3	- -	- -						
402	106a	Bronchitis, acute ..	{E. O.	1 41	5 40	1 10	- 10	- 4	2 4	55 54	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 2	- 1	1 2	- -	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	3 1	5 58	9 62	14 120	- -	1 1							
403a	106b	Bronchitis, chronic ..	{E. O.	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 3	- 6	- 4	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 2	- 7	- 1	1 4	- 4	3 3	2 6	1 2	1 1	- -	- 1	6 26	4 18	10 44	1 -	- -						
403b	106c	Bronchitis, undefined	{E. O.	- 3	3 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 5	3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 2	1 1	4 3	3 5	8 3	11 8	- -	- -							
404	107	Broncho-pneumonia ..	{E. O.	3 64	1 56	1 37	4 32	2 12	2 23	6 113	7 111	- 3	3 4	- -	1 3	1 2	- 1	1 4	1 1	1 1	1 4	3 1	1 1	- -	3 130	14 125	16 255	30 11	1 3							
405	108	Pneumonia, lobar ..	{E. O.	1 4	- 4	1 4	2 2	- 10	3 4	1 -	- 1	- 5	1 5	- 7	2 4	2 2	5 6	1 2	2 3	2 2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 35	7 18	23 53	2 2	- 2						
406	109	Pneumonia, not other- wise defined ..	{E. O.	- 1	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	3 8	1 1	4 9	- 1	- -							
407	110	Empyema ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	3 1	- 1	3 2	- -	- -							
408	110	Other Pleurisy ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 4	1 2	4 6	- -	- -							
409	111	Pulmonary Congestion	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 -	- -	- 2	5 1	7 1	- -	- -								
410	112	Asthma ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- 3	3 3	- -	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 -	- -	- 1	2 5	2 5	4 10	- -	- -							
411	113	Pulmonary Emphysema	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 3	- 2	1 5	- -	1 5	- -						
412	114 a b	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- -	1 2	1 -	- 1						
413	114a	Miners' Phthisis (Sili- cosis): without Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -							
414	114a	Miners' Phthisis (Sili- cosis): with Tuber- culosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -						
Totals for VIII. ..			{E. O.	5 117	7 103	2 53	5 49	4 23	2 30	11 193	14 182	- 3	4 4	- 2	1 -	1 6	- 7	2 10	1 4	5 15	1 7	4 18	2 9	13 20	3 9	14 10	8 11	7 4	9 4	3 -	10 3	60 281	53 240	113 521	5 14	3 7



Ch. Affl- n.	International Code No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.															Not Allo- cated.		TOTALS.																	
				Sea Point 1	Har- bour 2	West Cen- tral 3	Kloof 4	Park 5	East Cen- tral 6	Castle 7	Wood- stock 8	Salt River 9	Mow- bray 10	Mait- land 11	Ronde- bosch 12	Clare- mont 13	Kalk Bay 14	Wyn- berg 15	Resi- dential Ad- dresses Un- ascertained.	Persons																		
																					M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
91		VII. (cont.). Acute Endocarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	5 1	3 7	8											
92		Chronic Endocarditis and Valvular Disease of the Heart ..	{E. O.	1 -	6 -	- -	1 2	4 3	1 -	1 -	1 4	5 1	3 1	3 1	4 1	3 -	- -	3 1	3 2	- 1	4 1	2 3	- -	- 1	21 24	25 31	46 55											
93a		Acute Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -											
93b		Fatty Heart ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 2	3 2												
93b		Other Diseases of the Myocardium ..	{E. O.	8 -	13 -	1 2	- 4	6 5	4 1	5 3	5 -	4 6	1 8	1 6	5 5	10 4	6 3	6 1	5 2	4 1	2 2	5 5	6 5	3 5	2 2	- -	5 1	2 5	8 11	8 3	68 44	62 50	130 94					
94		Disease of the Coronary Arteries — Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	11 -	10 -	2 1	- 1	4 1	8 1	2 -	4 1	1 2	1 2	- -	4 -	2 1	3 -	4 1	- 2	8 6	3 2	3 1	5 2	5 1	4 2	2 2	65 21	31 13	96 34									
95 a b		Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	2 1	1 -	1 -	1 2	- 2	1 1	1 -	3 1	2 -	1 -	2 -	- 1	3 -	1 -	1 2	- 1	2 1	- 1	12 8	16 3	28 11										
96		Aneurysm ..	{E. O.	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4	2 1	6 5											
97		Arterio-sclerosis ..	{E. O.	12 1	11 -	5 1	1 3	5 1	5 3	3 2	3 8	5 5	- 7	- 14	6 7	4 5	9 2	8 1	5 3	6 2	4 3	4 5	10 7	7 5	4 8	8 10	6 4	4 3	5 5	6 11	10 6	8 2	89 66	75 70	164 136			
98a		Cancrum Oris ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1						
98 a b		Other Gangrene ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	2 2	- 1	2 3									
99		Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2						
100		Disease of the Veins	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 2						
101		Disease of the Lym- phatic System ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1						
102		Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
103		Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
Totals for VII. ..			{E. O.	35 1	43 -	8 4	1 5	- 10	- 8	20 7	15 12	23 1	12 3	15 23	1 25	2 22	2 21	17 13	21 11	23 8	21 6	19 4	16 6	8 6	12 10	23 16	14 18	19 21	18 22	15 9	6 5	20 12	17 25	22 20	18 8	269 177	217 185	486 362
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																						
104		Disease of Nasal Fossae and Annexa ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -			
105		Disease of the Larynx	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -			
106a		Bronchitis, acute ..	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- 2	- 4	2 2	- -	- -	1 7	1 8	- 4	- 9	1 4	2 2	- 4	1 3	- 7	10 18	15 15	4 4	7 -	- -	- 3	3 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 5	9 62	14 120					
106b		Bronchitis, chronic ..	{E. O.	2 -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	1 3	1 -	1 3	- 2	- 6	1 3	- 2	3 1	- 1	- 3	2 4	3 3	1 1	- -	1 1	1 2	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 26	6 18	4 44						
106c		Bronchitis, undefined	{E. O.	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	3 1	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	1 -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	3 5	8 3						
107		Broncho-pneumonia ..	{E. O.	1 -	1 1	1 2	- 6	4 6	10 9	2 -	1 16	- 20	- 13	1 11	2 8	2 9	- 9	2 3	1 3	- 1	14 12	12 13	11 11	18 18	15 15	7 7	5 11	16 16	2 -	13 130	16 125	29 255						
108		Pneumonia, lobar ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- 1	- 5	- -	1 -	1 1	- 7	- 3	1 5	1 2	1 1	1 3	- -	1 1	1 2	2 2	4 1	3 1	1 2	1 2	1 1	3 3	- -	2 1	- 35	16 18	7 53							
109		Pneumonia, not other- wise defined ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	1 8	4 1						
110		Empyema ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	3 1	- 1						
110		Other Pleurisy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	4 2	1 6						
111		Pulmonary Congestion	{E. O.	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 1	5 1	7 2						
112		Asthma ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 5	2 5	4 10						
113		Pulmonary Emphysema	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	3 2	- 5						
114 b		Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -						
114a		Miners' Phthisis (Sili- cosis): without Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	- -	-																																	



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Death Classification		CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE-GROUPS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.														TOTALS.		Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (excluded from foregoing columns)																	
Code No.	International Code No.			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Persons.	M. F.																		
																					M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
																																					M. F.
753	161	XV. (cont.). Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ..	{E. O.	5 24	4 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 24	4 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 24	4 9	9 33	- -	- -		
		Totals for XV ..	{E. O.	31 121	23 70	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 121	23 71	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 121	23 71	54 192	3 4	2 5	
		XVI. OLD AGE.																																			
800	162	Old Age ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
		XVII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																																			
850-858	163-171	Suicide ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
859-862	172-175	Homicide ..	{E. O.	2 1	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
871-882, 883, 895	184-194	Accidental Injury other than mentioned below ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
863	176	Attack by Venomous Animals ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
864	177	Food Poisoning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
865	178	Accidental Absorption of Irrespirable or Poisonous Gases ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
866	179	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (Not by Gas) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
867	180	Conflagration ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
868	181	Accidental Burns ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	1 3	- -	1 2	2 5	3 1	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
869	182	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
870	183	Accidental Drowning	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
876-881	186	Accidental Injury by Railway, Road and Other Transport ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
886	187	Cataclysm ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
887	188	Injury by Animals ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
888	189	Hunger and Thirst ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
889	190	Excessive Cold ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
890	191	Excessive Heat ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
891	192	Lightning ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
892	193	Electricity (Lightning Excepted) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
893	194	Neglect—Infants ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
894	194	Killed in Riot ..	{E																																		



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\* In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born infant of unknown race and sex—see footnote to summary.

**Table B. Births and Still-Births for the year 1936-1937 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Wards.**

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.										OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.										TOTALS.				STILL-BIRTHS.			
	LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.		EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS	
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.		Illegit.
1. Sea Point	115	111	—	1	115	112	227	8	8	4	11	12	19	31	227	31	258	6	1	—	—	1	8					
2. Harbour ..	15	24	2	1	17	25	42	39	55	22	32	61	87	148	42	148	190	1	—	4	1	6						
3. West Central	4	8	2	—	6	8	14	90	86	25	28	115	114	229	14	229	243	1	—	12	8	21						
4. Kloof ..	72	54	2	4	74	58	132	147	147	39	47	186	194	380	132	380	512	4	1	9	7	21						
5. Park ..	57	78	7	5	64	83	147	12	7	7	5	19	12	31	147	31	178	4	1	—	1	6						
6. East Central	66	64	4	3	70	67	137	427	419	99	93	526	512	1,038	137	1,038	1,175	4	—	30	9	43						
7. Castle ..	12	8	1	3	13	11	24	309	329	67	65	376	390	766	24	766	790	—	—	15	7	22						
8. Woodstock	114	103	4	5	118	108	226	188	210	54	36	242	246	488	226	488	714	4	—	14	2	20						
9. Salt River	166	153	5	12	171	165	336	169	146	39	40	208	186	394	336	394	730	11	—	12	3	26						
10. Mowbray ..	94	90	8	5	102	95	197	33	36	16	15	49	51	100	197	100	297	5	1	7	1	14						
11. Maitland ..	125	111	2	8	127	119	246	173	185	71	62	244	247	491	246	491	737	11	—	13	11	35						
12. Rondebosch	86	84	3	2	89	86	175	366	365	97	96	463	461	924	175	924	1,099	5	—	39	9	53						
13. Claremont	154	148	4	4	158	152	310	289	306	73	69	362	375	737	310	737	1,047	15	—	35	5	55						
14. Kalk Bay ..	45	40	1	1	46	41	87	118	104	50	58	168	162	330	87	330	417	2	—	19	10	31						
15. Wynberg ..	147	135	5	3	152	138	290	306	295	89	95	395	390	785	290	785	1,075	11	—	26	14	51						
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	1	1	6	10	7	11	18	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	18	3	22*	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total ..	1,273	1,212	56	67	1,329	1,279	2,608	2,674	2,695	753	753	3,427	3,448	6,875	2,608	6,875	9,484*	84	4	235	89	412						
Excluded from above figures																												
(1) Births in Cape-town which did not belong thereto ..	137	154	18	16	155	170	325	40	43	33	34	73	77	150	325	150	475	13	—	22	8	43						
(2) Langa Location	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	38	41	13	13	51	54	105	1	105	106	—	—	9	2	11						

\* Including one of unknown race.



Table C. Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates since 1913.

Periods, 1st July to 30th June.	Estimated Populations.			Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers			Natural Increase Rates.			Infant Mortality Rates.			European Rates corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers.			Enteric Fever Death Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.			Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms), Rates corrected for Outward Transfers.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Totals.		
MUNICIPALITY EXCLUDING WYNBERG WARD.																										
(1) 296 Days	76,940	151,500	29,39	45,48	37,31	6,49	25,75	18,04	12,10	27,02	19,44	15,62	17,23	16,42	107,96	250,55	193,50				0,21	0,30	0,25	1,03	4,85	2,91
Year	79,840	155,350	29,95	47,52	38,49	6,90	26,48	18,66	12,73	28,39	20,35	15,67	17,79	16,69	100,38	224,36	174,92				0,26	0,30	0,28	1,11	5,09	3,04
"	82,860	159,330	27,53	48,23	37,47	7,48	25,26	18,49	11,25	26,00	18,33	14,72	20,65	17,56	79,14	189,29	147,49				0,10	0,37	0,23	0,89	4,21	2,48
"	85,990	163,440	28,17	45,85	36,56	6,81	25,06	17,67	13,34	32,70	22,52	12,13	11,43	11,80	96,16	226,70	173,89				0,16	0,41	0,28	1,10	5,55	3,21
"	89,240	167,680	27,61	46,32	36,38	7,02	25,35	17,98	11,47	27,89	19,17	14,14	15,79	14,91	79,14	200,94	152,13				0,13	0,40	0,26	0,87	4,50	2,57
"	92,610	172,060	23,84	41,21	31,87	8,38	24,77	18,20	22,08	66,09	42,42	7,35	28,76	14,07	114,58	297,80	224,29				0,19	0,42	0,30	0,81	3,80	2,19
"	96,110	176,560	26,12	51,74	37,79	6,44	24,75	17,86	11,05	26,99	18,31	13,22	23,17	17,76	81,45	183,76	145,27				0,22	0,52	0,36	0,83	3,77	2,17
"	99,750	181,240	24,30	45,86	34,41	5,07	24,86	17,10	12,03	30,64	20,41	12,37	15,22	13,59	101,49	231,74	180,76				0,20	0,56	0,46	0,73	4,10	2,25
"	103,130	186,580	23,02	50,69	35,41	5,31	25,86	18,50	10,68	25,90	17,49	12,34	24,79	17,92	69,50	173,29	136,24				0,20	0,50	0,34	0,98	3,43	2,07
"	105,330	191,530	21,36	49,44	34,00	5,82	25,25	18,54	10,00	26,95	17,63	11,36	22,49	16,37	80,44	196,39	156,33				0,21	0,31	0,26	0,75	4,12	2,27
"	107,580	196,610	21,39	49,47	34,12	5,11	24,21	17,70	10,20	28,66	18,58	11,19	20,81	15,54	72,39	187,27	148,36				0,11	0,22	0,14	0,73	4,47	2,42
"	109,870	201,830	21,16	51,55	35,02	5,84	24,12	18,15	10,09	26,86	17,74	11,07	24,69	17,28	71,94	173,93	140,43				0,07	0,21	0,16	0,85	4,51	2,52
"	112,220	207,210	20,84	47,46	33,05	4,67	24,20	17,55	9,61	24,94	16,06	11,23	22,52	16,39	65,18	175,49	138,21				0,07	0,18	0,12	0,63	3,87	2,11
"	114,420	212,120	20,55	50,50	34,35	5,54	23,03	17,40	10,39	28,08	18,54	10,16	22,42	15,81	67,38	186,59	148,09				0,13	0,28	0,20	0,85	4,61	2,58
"	116,570	216,840	21,48	49,47	34,42	5,38	23,18	17,26	10,58	28,04	18,66	10,90	21,43	15,76	55,62	161,98	126,70				0,08	0,23	0,15	0,86	4,53	2,56
"	118,760	221,670	21,29	50,51	34,86	6,38	23,05	17,61	10,67	25,48	17,55	10,62	25,03	17,31	61,86	159,14	127,29				0,11	0,22	0,16	0,67	4,55	2,47
"	120,990	226,610	21,80	48,90	34,44	5,13	23,67	17,40	10,59	25,04	17,33	11,21	23,86	17,11	58,94	161,91	127,22				0,06	0,15	0,11	0,68	5,04	2,71
"	123,260	231,660	21,12	49,82	34,55	5,71	23,39	17,64	10,14	23,79	16,52	10,98	26,03	18,03	63,49	155,40	125,51				0,06	0,19	0,12	0,70	4,72	2,58
"	125,610	236,870	20,42	50,41	34,51	5,12	23,26	17,57	10,82	26,21	18,05	9,60	24,20	16,46	68,41	168,07	136,79				0,08	0,20	0,14	0,77	5,46	2,97
"	128,010	242,200	17,58	47,83	31,85	4,68	22,43	17,25	9,99	21,91	15,61	7,60	25,92	16,24	46,77	142,46	114,65				0,02	0,04	0,03	0,92	5,22	2,94
"	130,470	247,670	17,58	50,09	32,97	5,38	22,33	18,28	9,18	22,91	15,68	8,40	27,18	17,29	35,42	134,07	106,58				0,02	0,06	0,04	0,88	5,25	2,95
"	132,970	253,260	16,50	46,33	30,67	4,84	21,95	17,12	10,84	24,82	17,48	5,66	21,51	13,19	50,73	147,36	120,06				0,02	0,07	0,04	0,86	4,56	2,62
"	135,520	258,980	17,95	47,90	32,23	5,42	22,04	17,20	10,53	23,69	16,81	7,42	24,21	15,42	46,52	142,24	114,35				0,02	0,04	0,03	0,81	4,58	2,61
"	138,120	264,830	16,83	48,19	31,84	4,96	21,71	17,09	10,77	21,91	16,10	6,06	26,28	15,74	53,06	122,99	103,82				0,01	0,07	0,04	0,57	4,16	2,29
MUNICIPALITY INCLUDING WYNBERG WARD.																										
Year	128,740	242,330	21,71	49,32	34,65	5,38	23,18	17,26	10,53	28,50	18,96	11,18	20,82	15,69	60,28	190,62	147,36				0,08	0,22	0,14	0,83	4,61	2,60
"	131,290	247,780	21,48	51,18	35,45	6,01	22,65	17,31	10,69	25,51	17,66	10,79	25,67	17,79	61,17	158,59	127,30				0,10	0,22	0,15	0,65	4,55	2,48
"	133,890	253,350	21,97	49,73	35,06	4,98	23,63	17,45	10,73	25,11	17,51	11,24	24,62	17,55	60,69	160,03	127,23				0,06	0,14	0,10	0,70	5,15	2,79
"	136,550	259,050	21,27	50,16	34,93	5,59	23,01	17,42	10,20	24,08	16,75	11,07	26,08	18,17	65,04	155,80	126,67				0,06	0,19	0,12	0,68	4,80	2,63
"	139,070	264,690	20,62	50,92	35,00	4,86	23,04	17,42	10,76	26,33	18,15	9,86	24,59	16,85	67,13	167,74	136,59				0,09	0,19	0,14	0,80	5,48	3,02
"	141,870	270,690	17,83	48,12	32,25	4,40	22,44	17,21	9,98	21,94	15,67	7,85	26,18	16,58	48,77	143,48	116,14				0,02	0,04	0,03	0,90	5,15	2,92
"	144,730	276,840	17,74	50,46	33,36	5,31	23,39	18,36	9,21	22,85	15,73	8,53	27,61	17,63	34,75	133,27	106,07				0,01	0,05	0,03	0,89	5,24	2,96
"	147,640	283,110	16,59	46,84	31,06	4,75	21,90	17,13	10,85	24,80	17,52	5,74	22,04	13,54	50,78	146,18	119,61				0,04	0,07	0,05	0,84	4,66	2,66
"	150,610	289,540	18,09	48,03	32,45	5,42	21,98	17,18	10,68	23,74	16,95	7,41	24,29	15,50	45,14	145,68	116,53				0,02	0,04	0,03	0,79	4,45	2,55
"	153,640	296,110	17,02	48,39	32,12	4,72	21,91	17,19	9,68	19,49	14,40	7,34	28,91	17,72	47,16	108,95	92,04				0,01	0,09	0,05	0,55	4,18	2,30
QUINQUENNIAL FIGURES INCLUDING WYNBERG WARD AS FROM 1927-28 INCLUSIVE.																										
(2) 2 Years and 296 days	—	—	28,97	47,23	37,85	6,99	25,83	18,41	12,04	27,15	19,39	15,34	18,67	16,96	95,07	218,61	170,18				0,19	0,32	0,25	1,04	4,69	2,82
(3) Quinquennium	—	—	26,71	47,54	36,33	6,52	25,12	17,77	11,95	29,54	20,07	12,74	16,04	14,26	90,84	211,71	164,02				0,23	0,47	0,34	0,88	4,47	2,53
"	—	—	21,49	49,59	34,23	5,35	24,76	18,12	10,11	26,67	17,62	11,38	22,92	16,61	71,91	181,58	144,15				0,13	0,28	0,20	0,79	4,09	2,28
"	—	—	21,43	50,21	34,93	5,50	23,10	17,37	10,52	26,17	17,86	10,91	24,04	17,07	62,77	169,35	134,67				0,08	0,21	0,14	0,74	4,75	2,62
"	—	—	18,17	48,90	32,84	4,96	22,55	17,47	10,31	23,95	16,82	7,86	24,95	16,02	49,64	147,16	119,01				0,04	0,08	0,06	0,84	4,99	2,82

(1) From 8th September, 1913 to 30th June, 1914.  
(2) From 8th September, 1913 to 30th June, 1916.  
(3) The year of the influenza epidemic (1918-19) is excluded, the figures shown being the mean of the other four years of the quinquennium.  
The birth rates, illegitimacy rates, natural increase rates and infant mortality rates are uncorrected for the year 1919-20 and previous years, and are corrected for outward transfers in subsequent years.  
The figures in italics (1918-19) represent rates of natural decrease.  
The populations for 1926-27 and subsequent years are corrected according to the censuses of 1931 and 1936 for Europeans and 1926 and 1936 for Non-Europeans.



Table D. Populations and Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, corrected for Non-residents.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1936.			Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Deaths.		Death rates per 1,000 Persons.		Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths).		Natural Increase rates per 1,000 Persons.		Deaths under 1 year of Age.		Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms).		Death rates from Tuberculosis (all Forms) per 1,000 persons.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1. Sea Point ..	19,015	3,017	22,032	227	31	11.97	10.30	1	15	0.44	48.39	185	6	9.76	1.99	2.21	8.31	3	1	13.22	32.26	4	1	0.21	0.33		
2. Harbour ..	4,008	4,043	8,051	42	148	10.51	36.71	3	54	7.14	36.49	34	73	8.51	18.11	2.00	18.60	4	21	95.24	141.89	8	15	2.00	3.72		
3. West Central ..	1,003	4,342	5,345	14	229	14.00	52.89	2	53	14.29	23.14	7	117	7.00	27.02	7.00	25.87	1	33	71.43	144.10	1	27	1.00	6.24		
4. Kloof ..	10,135	6,680	16,815	132	380	13.06	57.04	6	86	4.55	22.63	104	134	10.29	20.11	2.77	36.93	4	40	30.30	105.26	5	26	0.49	3.90		
5. Park ..	11,791	1,902	13,693	147	31	12.50	16.34	12	12	8.16	38.71	97	22	8.25	11.60	4.25	4.74	8	2	54.42	64.52	—	7	—	3.69		
6. East Central ..	7,347	20,478	27,825	137	1,038	18.70	50.83	7	192	5.11	18.50	52	411	7.10	20.13	11.60	30.70	4	103	29.20	99.23	3	118	0.41	5.78		
7. Castle ..	1,422	14,750	16,172	24	766	16.92	52.07	4	132	16.67	17.23	15	315	10.58	21.41	6.35	30.66	1	84	41.67	109.66	2	68	1.41	4.62		
8. Woodstock ..	12,304	9,542	21,846	226	488	18.42	51.28	9	90	3.98	18.44	119	155	9.70	16.29	0.57	34.99	15	42	66.37	86.07	13	24	1.06	2.52		
9. Salt River ..	14,322	7,478	21,800	336	394	23.52	52.83	17	79	5.06	20.05	121	143	8.47	19.18	15.05	33.66	17	34	50.60	86.29	11	30	0.77	4.02		
10. Mowbray ..	13,929	2,754	16,683	197	100	14.18	36.41	13	31	6.60	31.00	118	53	8.49	19.30	79	17.11	7	9	35.53	90.00	6	15	0.43	5.46		
11. Maitland ..	10,010	10,723	20,733	246	491	24.64	45.92	10	133	4.07	27.09	78	215	7.81	20.11	168	25.81	12	76	48.78	154.79	13	46	1.30	4.30		
12. Rondebosch ..	11,015	21,784	32,799	175	924	15.93	42.53	5	193	2.86	20.89	102	338	9.29	15.56	6.65	26.97	9	99	51.43	107.14	3	62	0.27	2.85		
13. Claremont ..	14,947	13,958	28,905	310	737	20.80	52.95	8	142	2.58	19.27	136	268	9.12	19.25	174	33.69	11	76	35.48	103.12	7	50	0.47	3.59		
14. Kalk Bay ..	6,150	5,409	11,559	87	330	14.19	61.18	2	108	2.30	32.73	55	147	8.97	27.25	32	33.93	5	46	57.47	139.39	2	33	0.33	6.12		
15. Wynberg ..	15,528	15,761	31,289	290	785	18.73	49.94	8	184	2.76	23.44	146	297	9.43	18.90	488	31.05	17	78	58.62	99.36	5	69	0.32	4.39		
Not allocated ..				18	3			16	2			114	75			-72			5	5		1	4				
A. Inward Transfers..				27								29										2					
B. City of Capetown ..	152,926	142,621	295,547	2,635	6,875	17.20	48.39	123	1,506	4.720	21.91	1,512	2,769	9.87	19.49	6.68	28.90	123	749	47.16	108.95	86	595	0.56	4.19		

A. These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.  
 B. Exclusive of all figures relating to the native location of Langa (which is shown separately in Table J on page 142) but inclusive, so far as the European population is concerned, of population in the Harbour and Shipping and residents enumerated on trains.  
 C. Exclusive of the 27 European births (inward transfers), in regard to which information as to the legitimacy is not available.



Table E.  
Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres for the Year 1936-37.

Centre.	Birth Rate.					Death Rate.					Infant Mortality Rate.					All Forms of Tuberculosis ; Death Rate.				
	E	N	A	C	NE	E	N	A	C	NE	E	N	A	C	NE	E	N	A	C	NE
Union of South Africa <sup>(1)</sup> ..	24.21 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	9.57 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	59.06 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	0.34 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..
Johannesburg	25.36	..	48.58	38.96	..	10.24	16.11	20.15	23.24	..	66.13	..	150.30	182.55	..	0.22	1.26	1.45	2.76	..
Capetown ..	17.02	32.81 <sup>5</sup>	51.28	49.23	48.39	9.68	20.73 <sup>5</sup>	12.61	19.52	19.49	47.16	163.17 <sup>5</sup>	39.11	108.76	108.95	0.55	5.28 <sup>5</sup>	1.72	4.16	4.18
Durban ..	16.25	..	..	..	..	8.79	..	..	..	..	46.46	..	81.09	106.62	..	0.38	2.38	1.39	0.27	..
Pretoria ..	23.94	6.30	53.21	31.79	11.48	8.02	9.64	20.71	16.07	10.90	52.66	450.24	107.38	112.36	269.49	0.18	0.69	2.86	1.43	0.90
Port Elizabeth	24.64	..	..	..	53.23	9.82	..	..	..	37.32	68.18	..	..	..	227.12	1.14	..	..	..	7.27
Springs ..	30.18	5.06	68.65	37.75	4.98	6.03	13.22	19.40	15.09	12.99	52.38	574.39	152.17	150.00	495.77	0.14	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.87
Benoni ..	27.19	20.64 <sup>2</sup>	44.42	51.98	9.13	8.63	23.91 <sup>2</sup>	11.36	20.34	12.72	54.67	538.00 <sup>2</sup>	116.00	174.00	438.00	0.14	2.39 <sup>2</sup>	1.03	0.00	1.08
Germiston ..	30.18	..	..	..	8.01	8.34	..	..	..	15.33	68.48	..	..	..	517.77	0.35	..	..	..	0.63
Brakpan ..	32.15 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	4.12 <sup>3</sup>	5.25 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	11.90 <sup>3</sup>	43.40 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	830.00 <sup>3</sup>	0.01 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	0.04 <sup>3</sup>
Krugersdorp ..	34.20	..	..	..	3.92	9.58	..	..	..	11.98	47.98	..	..	..	794.59	0.37	..	..	..	1.01
Boksburg ..	28.69	..	..	..	14.46 <sup>4</sup>	10.53	..	..	..	15.82 <sup>4</sup>	85.95	..	..	..	460.39 <sup>4</sup>	0.18	..	..	..	0.64 <sup>4</sup>
Bloemfontein ..	19.42	..	..	..	27.57	7.52	..	..	..	31.04	65.96	..	..	..	423.56	0.32	..	..	..	3.16
East London ..	17.20	..	..	..	27.80	7.90	..	..	..	37.30	50.20	..	..	..	542.70	0.18	..	..	..	6.04
Roo-de-poort ..	28.95 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	6.41 <sup>3</sup>	7.21 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	10.97 <sup>3</sup>	57.06	..	..	..	247.71	0.09	..	..	..	0.88
Pietermaritz- burg..	17.69	16.28	30.11	45.33	24.26	8.56 <sup>3</sup>	14.22 <sup>3</sup>	14.24 <sup>3</sup>	18.85 <sup>3</sup>	14.68 <sup>3</sup>	37.63	303.03	100.77	69.30	184.92	0.24	1.81	2.33	3.14	2.13
Kimberley ..	20.80	29.50	..	39.10	..	9.36	25.70	..	21.84	..	48.20	346.70	..	179.80	..	0.20	3.70	..	1.80	..
England and Wales <sup>(1)</sup> ..	14.8 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	12.1 <sup>3</sup> 9.2 <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	59.0	..	..	..	..	0.69 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..
County of Lon- don <sup>(1)</sup> ..	13.6 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	12.3 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	66.0	..	..	..	..	0.78 <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..

The rates for the municipalities shown are corrected for outward transfers.

E = European.

N = Native.

A = Asiatic.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive of mines.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of mine and prison.

<sup>5</sup> Including Langa location.

C = Mixed and Other Coloured.

<sup>3</sup> Crude or uncorrected.

<sup>6</sup> Standardized to standard million of England and Wales for 1901.

NE = All Non-European.

TABLE F.--Notification of Infectious Disease classified as to Race, Sex and Month of Notification.

[illegible]



TABLE G.—Notification of Infectious Disease classified as to Race, Sex and Wards, etc. E.—Europeans. O.—Non-Europeans.

Wards of the City, etc.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory System.				Tuberculosis, Other Forms.				Enteric Fever.				Diphtheria.				Scarlet Fever.				Erysipelas.				Cerebrospinal Fever.				Infective Encephalitis.				Leprosy.				Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	E.		O.		Total.	E.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	O.	To- tal.	E.	F.	M.	F.	O.	To- tal.	E.	F.	M.	F.	O.	To- tal.	E.	F.	M.	F.	O.	To- tal.	E.	F.	M.	F.	O.	To- tal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Imported Cases:

Contracted outside Municipal area ..  
Introduced from Overseas ..  
Direct Removals (Cases removed to hospitals in Municipal area): ..

From outside Municipal area ..  
From ships in the Docks ..  
Totals, Imported Cases ..

Wards of the City, etc.	Influenza Pneumonia.				Acute Primary Pneumonia.				Puerperal Fever.				Ophthalmia.				Trachoma.				Typhus Fever.				Malaria Fever.				Lead Poisoning.				Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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1. Sea Point..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Imported Cases:

Contracted outside Municipal area ..  
Introduced from Overseas ..  
Direct Removals (Cases removed to hospitals in Municipal area): ..

From outside Municipal area ..  
From ships in the Docks ..  
Totals, Imported Cases ..

TABLE H.—Notification of Infectious Disease classified as to Race, Sex and Age-groups.

E.—Europeans. O.—Non-Europeans.

Age-Groups.	Tuberculosis, Re- spiratory System.			Tuberculosis, Other Forms.			Enteric Fever.			Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			Erysipelas.			Cerebrospinal Fever.			Infective Encephalitis.			Leprosy.			Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.			
	E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			
	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	
0-1 year ..	—	5	5	2	10	12	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	1	3	1	3	4	7	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1-2 years ..	—	8	12	3	15	18	—	—	—	3	5	8	4	6	10	—	—	—	4	3	7	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2-5 years ..	—	9	8	2	15	17	—	—	—	36	24	19	25	104	83	—	—	—	44	35	79	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5-10 years ..	—	11	16	—	9	10	—	—	—	35	38	13	22	108	225	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10-15 years ..	1	3	4	—	6	13	—	—	—	24	37	11	20	48	54	—	—	—	91	121	67	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15-25 years ..	19	25	44	2	15	17	—	—	—	38	15	3	2	28	41	—	—	—	48	54	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25-35 years ..	28	21	49	—	7	11	—	—	—	8	13	1	4	21	11	—	—	—	20	18	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35-45 years ..	10	10	20	—	4	15	—	—	—	28	3	3	1	9	5	—	—	—	3	8	11	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
45-55 years ..	12	2	14	—	3	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	3	2	3	13	—	—	—	—	
55-65 years ..	12	2	14	—	3	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	3	14	—	—	—	—	
65-75 years ..	3	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	
75-85 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	
85 years and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	85	64	149	9	7	16	13	21	52	44	130	99	124	50	69	342	215	243	8	20	486	21	22	43	3	4	6	5	18	4	9

Age-Groups.	Influenzal Pneumonia.			Acute Primary Pneumonia.			Puerperal Fever.			Ophthalmia.			Trachoma.			Typhus Fever.			Malt Fever.			Lead Poisoning.			Totals.					
	E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.			E.					
	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.	M.	F.	To- tal.
0-1 year ..	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	17	20	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	147	175				
1-2 years ..	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	63	82					
2-5 years ..	1	1	2	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	76	172						
5-10 years ..	2	1	3	9	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	168	309						
10-15 years ..	1	1	2	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	83	148						
15-25 years ..	4	4	8	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	75	143						
25-35 years ..	4	2	6	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	60	115						
35-45 years ..	2	2	4	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	30	55						
45-55 years ..	2	1	3	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	21	46						
55-65 years ..	1	1	2	10	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	19						
65-75 years ..	—	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	
75-85 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
85 years and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	18	11	29	72	31	103	13	51	64	19	23	42	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	564	962	1,526					



Table I.  
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE.

Diseases.	Race.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Latina or Scarlet fever	Eur. Non-E.	153 18	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1	129 8	123 11	228 6	154 10	260 20	425 40	121 18	121 19	103 9	229 14	596 34	458 28
Diphtheria or Membranous croup.	Eur. Non-E.	113 25	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41	180 46	186 87	162 62	162 70	166 54	189 93	120 67	142 73	192 106	238 136	189 122	223 119
Enteric or Typhoid fever	Eur. Non-E.	204 191	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94	87 100	117 123	109 135	100 100	87 94	97 103	71 98	30 30	52 47	33 49	30 43	34 96
Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14	45 24	35 34	43 26	33 32	41 30	40 28	28 41	37 30	44 50	51 42	43 31
Erysipeloid fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	9 8	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24	9 36	10 35	20 38	29 54	16 53	19 43	16 52	22 49	26 48	24 67	22 74	13 51
Epidemic ophthalmia ..	Eur. Non-E.		— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101	22 113	27 135	25 122	50 208	50 227	53 199	47 218	30 190	38 259	39 227	42 215
Epidemic encephalitis	Eur. Non-E.	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21	10 39	39 183	3 101	14 48	4 18	7 25	8 22	3 17	5 20	1 9	7 11
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	2 —	8 4	4 1	11 6	5 5	— —	4 4	8 3	11 14	1 3	7 2
Epidemic encephalitis	Eur. Non-E.			3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10	6 5	8 3	7 5	4 3	1 4	9 2	2 4	2 —	8 3	4 3	1 3
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2	— 1	— 1	— 4	1 3	1 1	1 4	— 2	— 2	1 1	— 1	— 3
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 1	4 —	2 —	4 1	— —	2 —	4 —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.		78 55			18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161	61 133	132 327	166 349	238 348	69 171	†101 †140					
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.			18 40	63 97	72 111														
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.						6 13	28 52	25 61	41 63	45 121	62 78	54 80	24 38	41 91	19 31	13 31	45 82	56 64	29 41
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.						23 68	76 203	83 186	89 285	84 396	91 386	58 302	84 289	98 334	77 253	59 294	138 566	148 465	103 376
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	— —	3 1	1 1	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	1 —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	— —	3 1	1 1	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— 1
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.								2 4	3 3	2 12	3 12	3 23	— 4	3 4	1 6	1 1	2 14	1 5	2 7
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.												3 5	3 1	— —	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 —	1 —
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531														
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.						132 568	194 572	146 533	174 689	175 794	202 823	188 911	183 911	209 1,049	210 1,015	185 1,062	161 931	164 867	149 789
Epidemic parotiditis	Eur. Non-E.						10 75	16 71	28 116	28 102	28 143	27 148	35 181	19 134	30 168	21 165	21 203	20 163	21 151	16 137

From 1918/1919 corrected for imported cases.  
From 1919/1920 to 1926/1927 corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis.  
From 1927/1928 to 1934/1935 corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis : (including Wynberg Ward).  
\* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.  
† 1st July—18th December, 1931.

Table J.  
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE NATIVE LOCATION OF LANGA.

Average Population for the 12 months July, 1936, to June, 1937.										NATIVES.														
European.			Natives.				Births.			Still- Births.	Birth- rate (per 1,000 per- sons).	Illegitimate Births. Percentage of Total Births.	Deaths.		Death rate (per 1,000 per- sons).	Deaths under one year of age.		Infant mor- tality (per 1,000 Births).	Deaths from Tuber- culosis (all forms).		Death Rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).			
Adults.		Total.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.					Total.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.		
M.	F.		M.	F.				M.	F.														M.	F.
8	11	19	2,575	729	1,367	4,671	4,690	38	41	13	13	105*	11	22.54	24.8	42	31	15.67	10	11	200.0	14	8	4.72

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Natives.														Natives.											
Tuberculosis, respiratory system.		Tuberculosis, other forms.		Enteric fever.		Diphtheria.		Acute Primary pneumonia.		Puerperal fever.		Ophthalmia.		Total cases.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20	10	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	—	2	—	—	3	31	19										

In addition to the above, four cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system were notified in the persons of 2 native males and 2 natives females who contracted the disease outside the municipal area, being already ill on arrival in Langa Location.

Deaths in Langa Location Hospital, 25 (Natives). Of these 25 deaths, 19 were of males and 6 were of females.

\* Not including 1 European birth (female legitimate).



Table K.

BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1936-1937.

CORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE, TEMPERATURE, INDEX ERROR, CAPACITY AND CAPILLARITY.

Month.	Mean.	Average for thirty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date	Highest and Date for thirty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.	Lowest and Date for thirty years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936.
1936.								
July	30.312	30.238	30.548	14th	30.012	28th	30.709	28.924
August	30.268	30.277	30.565	1st	29.918	22nd	30.984	29.753
September	30.292	30.250	30.563	13th	29.862	3rd	30.691	29.694
October	30.247	30.188	30.430	2nd	29.994	27th	30.563	29.727
November	30.179	30.187	30.386	8th	30.032	16th	30.841	29.831
December	30.107	30.101	30.249	8th	29.859	10th	30.569	29.754
1937.								
January	30.099	30.113	30.261	21st	29.955	19th	30.500	29.757
February	30.112	30.114	30.220	12th	29.982	23rd	30.945	29.775
March	30.188	30.162	30.250	5th	29.830	29th	30.608	29.002
April	30.182	30.275	30.404	11th	29.976	19th	30.508	29.098
May	30.237	30.232	30.464	18th	29.934	10th	30.641	29.078
June	30.257	30.283	30.532	27th	29.938	25th	30.663	29.089
Year ..	30.206	30.201	30.565	1/8/1936	29.830	29/3/1937	30.984	28.924
							26/8/1921	13/7/1917







Table N.  
EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1936-1937.

Month.		Range at one foot, 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936 °F.	Range at two feet, 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936 °F.	Range at four feet, 30 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1936 °F.
1936.				
July ..	..	53.0 to 58.3	49.2 to 64.0	56.9 to 59.9
August ..	..	56.2 to 62.0	50.9 to 61.8	58.8 to 62.0
September ..	..	59.5 to 65.2	50.9 to 67.2	62.0 to 65.8
October ..	..	63.8 to 69.3	57.1 to 75.9	65.3 to 69.9
November ..	..	67.2 to 73.5	59.3 to 83.0	69.7 to 73.8
December ..	..	67.2 to 78.9	63.0 to 83.8	71.9 to 77.9
1937.				
January ..	..	76.1 to 84.0	66.7 to 81.9	78.3 to 82.0
February ..	..	76.1 to 81.2	66.9 to 86.9	78.1 to 80.5
March ..	..	69.3 to 81.0	63.7 to 79.2	73.1 to 80.7
April ..	..	63.9 to 72.0	58.9 to 76.6	67.2 to 73.1
May ..	..	57.1 to 66.8	53.0 to 74.4	61.0 to 68.0
June ..	..	54.9 to 59.5	51.2 to 64.1	58.4 to 61.5
Year ..		53.0 to 84.0	49.2 to 86.9	56.9 to 82.0





